FBIS DAILY REPORT

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POLISH GOVERNMENT CONTINUES EMERGENCY MEASURES

Need for Martial Law

AU162127 Sofia BTA in English 1902 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Sofia 16 Dec (BTA) -- The Bulgarian public follows with great attention the acts in defence of socialism in the Polish People's Republic and expresses its solidarity and support. Our people understand that the extrarodinary situation created in that country has called for emergency measures. Firm resistance to the offensive of the antisocialist counterrevolutionary forces has become necessary. Tragic events could have occured in the Polish People's Republic as a consequence of the gross attempt to seize the legal power, to liquidate the socialists social system. This would pose a real threat to that country national independence, this would impair the security on the socialist states -- members of the Warsaw Treaty organization.

Reports from Poland state that in their majority the Polish people understand the necessity of the measures taken by the Military Council for National Salvation. The public supports the moves of the authorities to defend the law, to put an end to anarchy and political adventurism of the antisocialist forces and to create conditions for normal life. All this is an internal affair of the Polish people. The attempts to heat red the situation in Poland from the outside are rife with some extremely dangerous consequences. Obviously the statements and moves of certain reactionary circles in the West are aimed at this in particular, especially of some circles in the United States. The Polish state leadership has been warned persistently, attempts have been made at putting economic pressure on Poland. Politicians and propaganda centers instigate the antisocialist forces to oppose, even with violence, the normalization measures, to maintain the high degree of tension in the Polish People's Republic in order to continue the anarchy and the crisis frustrating the Polish people.

The Bulgarian public maintains with anxiety that such moves are an open interference in the internal affairs of fraternal socialist Poland. These moves are dictated not by concern for the destiny of the Polish people and for detente. On the contrary, there is a striving to maintain tension, to raise new barriers before the efforts of the European and world peace forces, barriers before the establishment of relations of understanding and trust.

The Bulgarian people are confident that their allies and brothers -- the Polish people -- will overcome the difficulties, will reply firmly the internal and the external reaction, will defend their socialist achievements and our common cause of socialism and peace.

'Calm and Understanding'

AU162046 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] The BTA correspondent in Warsaw reports: The Military Council for National Salvation is continuing to implement the necessary measures for overcoming the crisis in Poland. The martial law shich was announced on 13 December has been greeted by the population with calm and understanding. The instructions of the military authorities are consciously being implemented. Many workers, Solidarity members, understand more and more that their leaders have led them along a road fatal for the people and the country; namely, the road of counter-revolution. Therefore, now they are publicly denouncing their activity, refuse to participate in strikes and demonstrations and support the military authorities.

While confiscating the property of the Solidarity regional leadership at the Mazowsze region, the organs of the army and militia have uncovered many important documents testifying to the plans of this organization's leaders to usurp the government.

The activity of three Catholic organizations has been temporarily stopped by an order of the Warsaw mayor.

These are Pax, the Christian Social Organization and the Polish Catholic Social Union. The negative attitude of these organizations' leaders toward the party policy, as well as their open support of the Solidarity counterrevolutionary forces, are well known.

The so-called conference of the rectors has been disbanded by a decree of the Military Council for National Salvation. This organization tried to assume some of the states' prerogatives.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has fired the voivodes of Katowice, Radom, Koszalin and Elblag because of their inability to cope with their tasks in the country's complex situation. High officers from the Polish People's Army have been appointed voivodes.

The tension along the Baltic coast, at the [name indistinct] coal mines and many other places has been generally liquidated. Immediately before announcing the martial law, Solidarity was developing broad strike activity in these places.

According to reports of the Polish radio, because some persons at some organizations, including Warsaw University and the Union of Polish Journalists, have ignored the decree on the martial law and have tried to continue antisocialist activity, they have been arrested. It has also meen announced that Leszak Moczulski, the leader of the Confederation for an Independent Poland, who tried to hide, has also been arrested.

Situation Reportedly Improving

AU170817 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0700 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] According to reports we received from Warsaw this morning, the entire situation in Poland continues to improve. Decisive measures against profiteering, squandering and other violations that are disrupting the supply system have been taken all over the country.

Western 'Interference'

AU161952 Sofia BTA in English 1848 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Krasimir Drumev, BTA observer, commentary: "Why Are They Discontented?"]

[Text] Sofia, 16 Dec (BTA) -- The events in Poland after the announcement of the martial law have become the key topic of the Western mass media. Some very responsible politicians came out with statements. Two more or less contradictory positions shape up in the reaction of the West on the subject.

First of all, many statesmen in Europe have taken the position of political realism and sobermindedness. The French Foreign Minister, Claude Cheysson, said that the Polish events are an internal problem to be settled by the Poles themselves. Britain's Lord Carrington underlined in the Parliament: "We sincerely hope that the government and the people of Poland will succeed in solving themselves their problems, we shall follow a policy of strict non-interference." Austria's Chancellor Bruno Kreisky expressed the view that the martial law in Poland is an attempt to forestall the worst. He noted that it is difficult to imagine the situation in Poland but that obviously chaos is reigning there.

Many West European politicians are warning the governments of their countries to make no attempts in interfering in Poland's internal affairs. They underline that this is rife not only with very grave consequences for the developments in that country but that it will further deteriorate the already aggravated international situation. Such an interference, stress they, may bring to a halt for a long time the East-West dialogue on the cardinal problem of our time -- the stopping of the arms race. It may cross out the already achieved with great effort results of the European detente.

At the same time certain political circles in the West and, above all, in the United States still nourish illusory hopes about Poland. They are obviously discontented with the fact that the "Solidarity" extremists and the other counterrevolutionary organizations have been deprived of the possibility to execute their plans for power-seizing and for liquidation of socialism. The announcements that the situation in the Polish People's Republic is at present relatively tranquil, that the industrial enterprises and the transport are functioning normally and the people display a sense of high discipline, are causing anxiety in these circles. They have sought out new means to keep the political developments in Poland along lines suitable to them.

As the REUTER news agency reported, the speaker of the Senate commission on foreign affairs Charles Percy has informed that the United States is stopping the provisioning aid for Poland "in reply to the strike of military against the free trade union movement". Percy made this statement after a session on Poland held by the State Department and the Central Intelligence Agency. Was this session discussing the problem what a national catastrophe the so-called "free TU [trade union] movement" has made the Polish nation face?

The former commander-in-chief of the NATO Armed Forces in Europe, General Alexander Haig, who took the leadership of the American diplomacy, was not only "seriously alarmed by the decision to impose martial law", but also advised the state leadership of Poland how to act in a sovereign socialist state.

According to Mr Haig it had been necessary for "the political experiment in Poland to be carried out unhindered". He said that the food supplies for Poland had been held up "until the situation becomes clear" which evidently means that the supplies can only be resumed if affairs in the Polish People's Republic are restored to their "places" of before December 13. According to the ASSOCIATED PRESS, another American representative who preferred to stay unnamed, has said that the suspension of the food supplies to Poland could grow into a permanent diplomatic and economic sanction of the United States and their allies.

The influential American politician, Mr Henry Kissinger was more explicit. Before the television company CBS he has said that the present situation required the suspension of the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva on the reduction of nuclear medium-range weapons in Europe.

The picture will not be complete if we fail to mention the sharply intensified activity of radio stations of the "Free Europe" kind. As from today this radio station has expanded its transmissions in the Polish language by 45 minutes. Its broadcasts sounding almost like military communities, are directly urging the Polish people to oppose the measures of the military council. In some countries conditions have also been created to encourage Polish citizens to leave their homeland forever.

All this is nothing less than a gross interference in the internal (?affairs) of the sovereign Polish state. This is a conduct seeking to restore the previously existing situation in Poland, in spite of the fact that it contained an enormous (?danger) of civil war and bloodshed. This conduct is in complete agreement with the foreign policy line followed by the American administration and aimed at generating further tensions in the world.

ZIMYANIN, USSR DELEGATION DEPART 16 DEC

AU161134 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] The Soviet party-state delegation led by Mikhail Zimyanin, CPSU Central Committee secretary, left the country today. The delegation had participated in the celebrations in Bulgaria devoted to the 75th birthday of Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The delegation was seen off at Sofia Airport by Comrades Ognyan Doynov, Dimitur Stanishev, Milko Balev, Yaroslav Radev, deputy chairman of the State Council, chiefs of departments at the BCP Central Committee as well as the ambassadors of the two countries, Dimitur Zhukev and Nikita Tolubeyev.

AFGHANISTAN'S KARMAL BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT

Arrives 16 Dec

AU161459 Sofia BTA in English 1450 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Sofia, 16 Dec (BTA) -- Mr Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the CC of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Revolutionary Council, arrived here today on an official and friendly visit. At "Sofia" Airport he was welcomed by Mr Todor Zhivkov and other high-ranking Bulgarian leaders. Mr Babrak Karmal was treated to full state honours.

Decorated by Zhivkov

AU162116 Sofia BTA in English 1836 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Sofia, 16 Dec (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council, and Mr Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Revolutionary Council, had their first meeting this afternoon.

The leaders of the two countries started the official Bulgaro-Afghan dialogue with the discussion of questions related to bilateral cooperation. They exchanged views also on the most topical problems of the international situation.

After the meeting Mr Todor Zhivkov decorated Mr Babrak Karmal with the Order of "Star Planina" with ribbon. The Afghan leader is awarded with that order for his active contribution to the promotion and strengthening of the friendly ties and fruitful cooperation between the two peoples and the two countries.

TECHNICAL, ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH GDR NOTED

AU160931 Sofia BTA in English 0815 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Sofia, 16 Dec (BTA) -- In the years of the 7th five-year period (1976-1980) the trade of Bulgaria and the German Democratic Republic amounted to 4 milliard 566 million foreign currency leva. In the next five years bilateral trade is provided to jump by 40 percent.

The economic relations of Bulgaria and the GDR develop on the basis of a long-term economic and techno-scientific cooperation agreement and one on expanding socialist integration after 1980. At the moment there are 40 acting cooperation and joint production agreements between the two countries, which cover mainly mechanical engineering, electronics and electrical engineering. In the seventh five-year period the Bulgarian deliveries of specialized and joint production to that country have risen by 90 percent as compared to the sixth five-year period. Reciprocal techno-scientific ties also develop dynamically. The contacts in this field are mainly in the working out of complex process lines for the metal processing industry, in the robot technology, microelectronics and obtaining special chemical products.

The Bulgarian export list to the GDR includes electric trucks, I.C.E. trucks, electronic calculators, motor car batteries, machine-tools, products of the chemical and pharmeceutical industries, alcoholic drinks and so on. Prevailing in the import are machine-tools, high- and low-voltage equipment, building machinery and communication equipment.

AGRARIAN DELEGATION CONTINUES TALKS IN PARIS

AU160942 Sofia BTA in English 0820 GMT 16 Dec 81

[BTA correspondent report]

[Text] Paris, 16 Dec -- Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union [BAU], first vice president of Bulgaria's State Council, who heads the BAU delegation on a visit here, met Mr Maurice Faure, chairman of the foreign affairs commission with the French National Assembly, in the Bourbon Palace. In the talks stress was laid on the great role which can be played by the two countries' parliamentary contacts for establishing the policy of detente, peace and cooperation in Europe and in the world.

Mr Maurice Faure emphasized that in recent years Bulgaria has made serious steps forward in her socioeconomic development and highly esteemed the consistent constructive policy she is pursuing in the Balkans. He stressed that the French left-wing Government led by President Francois Mitterrand is striving after expanding the all-round cooperation with Bulgaria.

The chairman of the Foreign Affiars Commission of the French Parliament emphasized the importance of the proposal of Bulgaria's State Council President Todor Zhivkov for beginning talks on setting up a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans.

Mr Petur Tanchev explained Bulgaria's active foreign political course for peace and cooperation among peoples and noted that Bulgaria and France can greatly contribute to establishing the policy of detente in the Balkans, in Europe and in the world. He stressed that Bulgaria's prospects for ascending economic development in the 80ies open up new vistas to the cooperation of Bulgaria and France.

BCP DELEGATION RETURNS FROM TANZANIA, ETHIOPIA

AU141844 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] On 14 December the BCP Central Committee delegation led by Atanas Konstantinov, BCP Central Committee organizational department deputy head, which visited Tanzania and Ethiopia in order to exchange experience in the area of party construction, returned to Bulgaria. In Dar es Salaam, a protocol on cooperation between the BCP and the revolutionary party of Tanzania for the period until 1983 was signed.

TRADE UNION COOPERATION PLAN WITH KUWAIT SIGNED

AU112029 Sofia BTA in English 1843 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Sofia, 11 Dec (BTA) -- A delegation of the General Confederation of Kuwaiti Workers, led by the confederation's chairman - Mr (Muhammad al Assaimi), was on a four-day visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions.

During the talks they had with the delegation of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions, headed by its chairman - Mr Petur Dyulgerov, a review was made of the previous development and of the prospects to bilateral cooperation.

Discussions went on some topical international matters. The two delegations backed the efforts and the peace initiatives made by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries for safeguarding the world peace, for resolving the Middle East crisis and they condemned the Camp David accords. Absolute solidarity was expressed with the just s ruggle of the working people of Asia, Africa and Latin America and stress was laid on the great role of the World Federation of Trade Unions and the International Confederation of the Arab Trade Unions for stepping up the processes of the unity and the unity of action of the trade union movement in the world.

The two delegations expressed unanimously their readiness to make further efforts for deepening and strengthening the friendship and cooperation between the two organizations. This was reaffirmed also by the cooperation plan for the 1982-1983 period, which was signed.

MONGOLIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION ARRIVES 16 DEC

AU170835 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] On 16 December a Mongolian state-economic delegation led by Myatabyn Peljee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, arrived in Sofia. The delegation will take part in the 15th session of the Bulgarian-Mongolian Intergovernmental Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

ZHIVKOV SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO HENG SAMRIN

BK161226 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1456 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 15 Dec (SPK) -- Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, recently sent his most cordial congratulations to Heng Samrin on the occasion of his nomination to the post of general secretary of the KPRP [Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party] Central Committee.

The message says, among other things:

I wish you good health and new successes in your highly responsible activity for the construction of the PRK [People's Republic of Kampuchea] and for the well-being of the Kampuchean people.

I take this opportunity to express my conviction that the relations of fraternal friendship, solidarity and cooperation between our two parties, countries and peoples -- relations which are based on Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism -- will develop and deepen in the future for the well-being of the Bulgarian and Kampuchean peoples, for the unity and cohesiveness of the communist and international workers' movement and in the interest of peace, security and progress in the world.

ATANASOV SPEAKS AT CONTROL ORGANS SEMINAR

AU161646 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] On 16 December in Sofia, the seminar of the control organs on implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress ended. The participants were acquainted with the basic aspects of the country's development during the 5-year plan period, the party's economic policy and its implementation, and the basic trends on introducing the achievements of scientific and technological progress in the national economy.

Georgi Atanasov, BCP Central Committee secretary, deputy chairman of the State Council and chairman of the Committee on State and People's Control, stressed some basic aspects of the country's socioeconomic development during the 5-year plan period. He pointed out that the control organs' work at all levels must reach the high level of the party's ideological and political work.

The seminar was attended by the operational and leading personnel of the committee on state and people's control, the chairman of the okrug committees, leaders of control departments, representatives of the public and mass organizations and representatives of the prosecutor's office and the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

POLISH MARTIAL LAW SITUATION, RESPONSE REPORTED

'Isolated Seditionaries'

LD161538 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1325 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Poland -- According to Polish Radio, in its roundup of the situation in the country, Warsaw and a majority of Polish voivodships are calm on the whole. Some individual parts of the capital of the Polish People's Republic are blocked by members of the law-and-order forces. A majority of industrial enterprises are working. Also, on the whole, city and railway transportation are working without problems, as are the health services.

However, isolated groups of seditionaries in some enterprises and at some higher schools continue in their attempts, in opposition against the decree on the state of emergency, to create disturbances and organize strikes. For example, three leaders of Solidarity have found refuge in the Gdansk shipyards in order to appeal, as Polish Radio said, for absurd, harmful and dangerous actions. Law-and-order forces, according to the same source, have suppressed a provocation in the Szczecin shipyard. The organizers of the strike have been arrested. In a few enterprises in Warsaw, elements from Solidarity attempted to pressure workers and to provoke them to strike. A majority of enterprises in the capital, according to Polish Radio, have been working. The fact that all Telex, telephone and telegraph links with Poland are still out makes it difficult to obtain any more detailed information.

The activity of the Pax association and other Catholic associations has been stopped. This, according to Polish Radio, means that these associations must not carry out any kind of organizational or publishing activity. (?Enterprises) of the Pax association have been placed under the surveillance of a military commissar. The PAP agency said today that the extraordinary measures proclaimed in Poland in connection with the state of emergency have been fully observed so far.

The ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI daily wrote today that millions of Polish citizens hope for a restoration of peace, order and a normal working rhythm in the name of today and tomorrow, and in the name of the continuation of the line of socialist renewal, a successful continuation of the economic reform and democratic social changes and the strengthening of Poland in the family of socialist nations and in the world.

U.S. Moves Scored

LD162046 Prague International Service in English 1630 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Discussing U.S. reaction to the latest developments in Poland, Prague Radio analyst Vaclav Kvasnicka points to the fact that Washington apparently had not expected these developments. President Reagan, who spent the weekend outside Washington, said he sees no reason why he should go back to the White House before the weekend runs out. But things looked different after another 24 hours or so. President Reagan is regularly being briefed about the situation in Poland and our analyst points out that U.S. circles which had inspired counterrevolution in Poland, are meeting for consultations to draw conclusions from the new situation and to plot further anti-Polish action.

On Monday a conference took place which was attended by Defense Secretary Weinberger and CIA chief William Casey. According to American press reports measures were discussed to influence the situation in Poland and to support Poland's counterrevolutionary forces. Like in 1956 when counterrevolution was active in Hungary, these U.S. circles are calling on workers to occupy factories and to resist measures taken by Poland's state bodies. All this amounts to gross interference by U.S. ruling circles in the internal affairs of Poland.

Washington is openly taking sides with Poland's counterrevolution by the decision that the United States will discontinue what is called food assistance, which has so far been rendered to Poland. There are other ways in which U.S. ruling circles are trying to use developments in Poland for their own ends. They are using them to launch anti-Soviet campaigns and actions opposing detente. This fact was reflected in an arrogant statement by the U.S. secretary of state who made himself heard about grave consequences if the Soviet Union helps Poland. He did not say what consequences but news from Washington indicates that a variety of measures have been prepared. Washington's indignation over the failure of U.S. plans in Poland will be reflected in escalated anti-Sovietism, but it may also be reflected in dangerous U.S. action against Cuba, Libya or other countries of progressive orientation. It will certainly not be for the first time that Washington resorts to steps of this kind. Moreover there are rumors that the U.S. delegation at the Madrid review meeting of signatories of the Helsinki Final Act has received instructions to prevent a positive conclusion of the meeting by the end of this year. Apparently there are U.S. tendencies to use the Madrid gathering as a platform of anti-Soviet pressure and campaigns against socialist countries. Washington's irritation and steps taken in connection with developments in Poland clearly show who objects most to these developments, elements which had helped in fostering counter-revolutionary concepts in Poland, which have encouraged Poland's antisocialist forces and supported them politically and materially. These forces are now beginning to realize that they will again be the losers, just like in Hungary back in 1956 and in our country, Czechoslovakia in 1968.

U.S. Pressure Aimed at Poland

LD162340 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Michal Stasz dispatch from New York]

[Text] In the last few hours Washington has changed the addressee of its statements. Instead of warnings addressed to the Soviet Union, the Reagan government has decided to (?threaten) Poland. The White House press secretary said the use of violence by the [Polish] Government against the Polish people would have exceptionally serious consequences, and the nature of American pressure would be decided when it is justified by events. He did not say what forms of interference in Polish internal affairs and what pressure was meant by Washington, but government officials have indicated in private conversations with journalists the possibility of stricter economic measures.

Immediately after the declaration of the state of emergency in Poland the authorities here said they would not stop shipments of food to Poland -- shipments which would be organized through private or charity channels -- but today's press says even these have been stopped. This was reported by a representative of one Chicago organization who said the organization had been forced to stop the dispatch of several tons of food as it was not certain whether the food would reach Poland at all.

On the other hand, the aid offered by Washington generously and gladly is of a totally different nature. Above all, it is the broadening of yet another propaganda channel for the spreading of disorder in Poland. After an increase in the number of broadcasting hours of the Voice of America, another American inflammatory station, Free Europe, has increased its broadcasting time from 18 to 24 hours. The nature of its broadcasts was illustrated by a statement made by the Polish section itself which has confirmed they could not fill their regular 15-minute news bulletin without broadcasting items already repeated six times.

Situation Reported 'Calm'

LD162052 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Here is a roundup of today's situation in the Polish People's Republic as prepared by Iulua Jenca:

Warsaw Radio, which since the introduction of the state of emergency in Poland is the main source of information for most agencies and radio stations abroad, characterizes the situation in the country as basically calm. But reports that in some places attempts are being made to provoke unrest, strikes or to distribute leaflets are causing concern. According to information provided at today's press conference at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, this is happening in those places where the leaders of the so-called Solidarity have not yet been isolated. The public order bodies are acting in an uncompromising manner in all these instances and in keeping with the provisions of the decree of Sunday 14 December 1981.

Four leaders of the so-called Solidarity have been arrested in the Gdansk shipyard as they were trying to stir up unrest. In certain Warsaw factories, too, attempts by extremist elements to apply pressure on the working people have been noted.

An attempt at staging a provocation in the Szczecin shipyard has been suppressed and the provocateurs have been arrested. At Warsaw University, in the Association of Polish Journalists and in some other places, several people ignored the decree on the state of emergency and tried to continue their antisocialist activities. These people have been interned.

It has been reported that Leszek Moczulski, a representative of the so-called Confederation for an Independent Poland, who has been in hiding until now, has been detained.

A Polish Government spokesman announced that 32 former political and economic representatives, who bear the responsibility for mistakes which began the current internal political and economic crisis, have been interned.

A little while ago we received a joint dispatch from the correspondents of Czechoslovak Radio, RUDE PRAVO and PRAVDA from Warsaw. Frantisek Sojka, Jan Lipavsky and Pavol Minarik describe their visit today to Warsaw communists. At the Praga-1 district party committee they were given a most friendly reception, the Telex says. We were told by the chief secretary, Comrade (Patorski), that good conditions exist for the party's offensive activity. Given the exceptional situation, they had to change over to a style of work based on directives. They have at their disposal special radio communications with all major enterprises. They are constantly well informed and oriented about developments of the situation and they can, therefore, deal operationally with everything that has to be arranged from one hour to the next if calm and order are to be maintained.

Up until Tuesday, certain supporters of the extremist leaders of the so-called Solidarity tried to organize strikes but they were nipped in the bud. All the secretaries of the district committee, the entire apparatus, are in the factories and among the people from morning till night. The time has come, says Comrade (Patorski), to ensure that the party is reborn and becomes active again. They make no secret of the fact that the party ranks will have to be purged of people who have no place in a Marxist-Leninist party.

All the chairmen of primary organizations are meeting daily in the district committee headquarters at a prearranged time, the Telex from Warsaw goes on to say. The seriousness of the situation demands punctuality and strict discipline. After an analysis of the situation in his organization of enterprise, as well as thoughout the district, everyone is given binding directives on what to do and how to do it, how to proceed. The activities of the entire party are coordinated with the activities of the management of factories and with the commanders of military units.

The comrades with whom we talked at the district party committee informed us about cadre changes at the top of certain factories. One chairman of a party primary organization has been recalled and the party is getting rid of opportunists and liquidators.

What approach will be addopted with regard to officials of Solidarity, we ask? We shall not seek vengance is the answer, but anyone who now violate the laws and regulations must expect severe punishment in accordance with the law. There are already people who have stated in writing that they will be loyal and there are others who clearly feel that they must think about this.

We were given an equally cordial reception at the transportation equipment works. The manager and the secretary of the all-enterprise PZPR organization, Comrade (Stowik) talked to us as if we were his closest friends, frankly and comradely. There was a call for a strike to start on Monday at 9 a.m., but all the party activists got to work. They explained the foolishness of such an action. They stressed the adventurism of such plans. It took a while but in the end people agreed with us. At noon there was another attempt to halt production, and again communists explained and persuaded people. This time they again coped with the situation. This is no longer the state of affairs of a week ago when the so-called Solidarity took over the factory loudspeaker, inciting people, when every utterance of a communist was drowned and ridiculed, when democracy is interpreted by the leaders of the so-called Solidarity was in fact tantamount to their dictatorship. There was calm in the factory yesterday and today. It seems most people have taken to heart the slogan in the factory yard: The strength of Poland depends on honest work.

Does this mean your o ;anization now has a decisive influence on developments in the factory, we asked?

At the moment everything points towards this is the reply of the secretary, Comrade (Wronski). But this does not mean we have already won, that there will not be many difficult trials ahead.

And what if leaders of Solidarity from outside again want to organize some campaigns?

We are determined, he replies, to use every possible means and to eliminate such attempts mercilessly. We believe that several dozen verified, experienced and courageous members of the party will know how to deal with them with the help of the others. The important thing is to be constantly among the people and talk to them, look after their needs so that there should be materials for production and so that no one should interfere with their (?work).

Daily Approves Measures

AU161511 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 15 Dec 81 p 2

["(HC)"-signed commentary: "In the Interests of the Future"]

[Text] Immensely important reports are coming in from Poland. The events that happened there during the night from Saturday to Sunday -- the establishment of the Military Council of National Salvation, the issuing of extraordinary edicts, the creation of military courts -- all this is clearly stated and self-explanatory. It points to a significant turn in the development of the crisis in the country of 36 million inhabitants. It seems that the vicious circle fo constant conflicts and tensions has now been slashed through.

The history of nations has seen unavoidable moments when only one path leads toward the goal. And it is just such a moment that has occurred in the country of our neighbors. This was expressed by General Jaruzelski in his speech to the population: "Our fatherland has found itself facing an abyss. The successes of many generations are being destroyed, the state structures are ceasing to function...." Regrettable, this is no exaggeration; as late as Saturday, the Polish newspapers carried proof of the culminating preparations by "Solidarity" bosses to overthrow both the executive and legislative powers; the program included a general strike and putsch-like marches to the Sejm and the party and state bodies.

This has now been stopped. At the very last moment, the opinion has prevailed in Poland that the country cannot be led out of the anarchy by following the path of compromise agreements, the knowledge has prevailed that no sensible appeal can touch the inveterate adversaries of socialism, and even less the general rules of serious negotiations. In this kind of acute situation any, even the smallest, hesitation would have only brought the catastrophe nearer. The weighty and resolute measures taken by the bodies of the Polish People's Republic naturally cannot be considered an endeavor by the state power to stage a confrontation; they are to be considered as the response to the blow that was threatening to be delivered by the reactionary groups stuck like glue to the "Solidarity" leaders.

Their plans are not new. But they became sharply outlined in the cold light of the published minutes from the Radom conference of "Solidarity" functionaries on 4 December; there even the "moderate" Walesa expounded adventurous slogans about confrontations with the government. The events came to a head when certain organizations began to arm themselves and to attack the PZPR. The party was to have been "surrounded" and driven out of public life. Last week posters had appeared in Szczecin clamoring for the communists' death. It is a sorry fact that the current of workers in "Solidarity" has not held its own against the extremist elements. But of course, the situation was playing into the latter's hands -- among other things, by the desperate shortage of everything that is necessary for life, a shortage they themselves helped deepen by their adventurous actions.

These are the realities which the state of emergency [vyjimecny stav] must gradually cope with. The extraordinary measures are particularly and mainly aimed at improving the population's living standards. The measures are temporary and will be lifted the sooner order and calm are restored and laws again respected.

The victory in Poland is far from having been won -- on the contrary, the struggle is only starting. The trade unions' activities have been halted and the strikes banned, but the reforms will continue -- of course, in an atmosphere of businesslike discussion and discipline. The party and government leaderships continue to favor the establishment of front of national accord, W. Jaruzelski declared. But for this purpose one must, above all, achieve calm in the society, which is actually the basic prerequisite of real accord and the beginning of a better future for the country.

The measures of the bodies of the Polish People's Republic are, on the whole, meeting with a positive response among the population, but not among the "Solidarity" ranks. But this is something that was anticipated. Mixed feelings and "disappointment" over the latest developments are reigning among NATO circles in the West. Naturally so. As late as Friday they were maintaining that Poland should solve its problems "exclusively alone"; and now, when the leadership of the Polish People's Republic has seriously started doing just that, the forces of imperialism deem it cause for indignation over a "suppression of freedom."

We in our country have for months been following the developments in the neighboring allied country with justified concern. Time and again we spoke without hesitation about our vital interest in the Polish comrades' finding a way out of the accumulated problems that would correspond to the interests of Poland as well as the entire socialist community. And if the Polish People's Republic is today adopting measures that are both needed and inevitable, it has our all-round support in this. It is not alone in its difficult struggle.

CSSR Workers Welcome Steps

AU161333 [Editorial Report] Several Czechoslovak papers on 14 and 15 December carry statements by Czechoslovak "working people" on the declaration of a state of emergency in Poland.

Under the headline "The Only Possibility," Prague VECERNI PRAHA in Czech on 14 Decmeber on page 1 carries a statement by Josef Blaha of the mining and power industry workers' trade union. He is quotes as having said: "The declaration of a state of emergency in Poland was the only possible step that could have been taken in the present situation. The curtailment of 'Solidarity's' activity, which long ago ceased to excecute its function and was concerned with matters quite different from production and care for the working people, is the necessary outcome of the situation that prevailed in this so-called trade union. It is now important that the Poles come quickly to their senses and put their shoulder to the wheel. After all, the goal of the Polish soldiers is, above all, to prevent a shortage of foodstuffs and medication and to forestall poverty by tearing all Polish citizens and particularly children out of its crushing embrace. I wish Poland to achieve, under the party's leadership its revival and joint work for socialism."

Prague PRACE in Czech on 14 December on page 1 carries statements by Milan Zabcik, miner at the Zapotocky mine in Orlova; Milos Stechovsky, M. D., deputy to the district national council in Prague-6; and Miloslav Vilasek, deputy chairman of the trade union enterprise organization in the Victorious February powerplant in Ostrava.

Zabcik is quoted as having said: "We have been, in fact, waiting for a long time and impatiently for a radical solution, in favor of which the Polish comrades now have made a decision. Even though the measures that have been taken are emergency measures, we fully agree with them because in the present situation there is no other alternative -- Poland really is at the brink of an abyss. However, it is not enough to agree. I certainly do not express only my opinion when I say that we express our solidarity with the healthy forces in Poland dedicated to socialism.

Stechovsky says: "I am glad that, finally, a concrete step has been taken in Poland. We had all been waiting for it. The decision of the Polish State Council was the only possible solution. There must be law and order. I trust that all antisocialist elements in the country of our neighbors will be subdued."

Vilasek says: "I, together wtih my fellow workers, received the news on the energetic government measures in the neighboring Polish People's Republic with a feeling of profound satisfaction. We trust that they mark the beginning of a normalization of work and life, of creative building efforts in favor of socialism, peace and a happy life for all citizens. We wish the Polish comrades resoluteness in the coming days, which will not be easy, in the struggle against counterrevolution, in restoring calm and stability. We assure the Polish working people of our solidarity with their struggle for a happy socialist future."

Similar views are expressed in the statements published by Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech on 14 December on page 1. Jan Zigmund, dispatcher in the Nastup mine in Tusimice, reportedly said: "Finally! There probably was not any other way out. The 'Solidarity' leaders were escalating their demands and threats. The damage they caused amounts to billions; they ceased defending social and trade union demands long ago. As a miner, I was vexed that miners were striking as they were causing damage to us as well. I think that a miner should be the first to help with work when the homeland needs it. This is at least how we in Tusimice understand it."

Jaroslav Ferak, furnace operator in the NHKG steel mill in Ostrava, is quoted as having said: "I think that we all realize that it was high time to establish order in fraternal Poland, that honest work, and not words, is the only way out of the present crisis. We have been following with concern the development of the political situation in the Polish People's Republic, we have been alarmed by events in the Katowice Voivodship, with which we maintain partnership relations. I am glad that everything has now been done to protect the rights of upright Poles who want to live and work in peace."

Czechoslovak workers' statements on Poland are also published by Prague PRACE in Czech on 15 December on page 1. Josef Aubrecht, operator of a vertical turret lathe in the Skoda Plzen enterprises, reports that "our workers received the news about the declaration of a state of emergency in Poland with relief" and that they hope that the Poles "now devote all their strength to the development of production, in order to improve the situation in supplies and in the fulfillment of Poland's agreements with the socialist countries." Josef Uher, chairman of the CPCZ enterprise organization in the Klicany state farm, expresses his view that "the adopted measures will signify a turn for the better and that they are a resolute step not only to preserve but to further develop socialistm in the Polish People's Republic." Zdenek Klapec, foreman in the VZKG enterprise in Ostrava, mentions that he and his fellow workers "impatiently waited for the moment when the Polish communists would take a resolute stand in defense of the socialist gains" and expresses the belief that "the energetic government measures are the only correct beginning of a solution of the difficult situation."

Finally, Josef Podnecky, chairman of the CPCZ enterprise organization in the Koramo Kolin enterprise, reports that the latest development in Poland are being discussed at all workplaces of his enterprise. According to Podnecky, all employees unanimously share the view that "it is good that Poland's healthy forces dedicated to socialism finally reached a solution, that they will come to terms with deformations and mistakes, and will not allow a deviation from the socialist path."

'Act of Self-Defense'

AU152003 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Dec 81 p 6

[Milan Jelinek commentary: "The Time of a Difficult Test"]

[Text] "Our fatherland finds itself over an abyss. The successes of many generations created out of ashes are being destroyed, structures of the state are ceasing to function... No longer days, but hours, separate us from a national catastrophe." These words of W. Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, premier and minister of national defense, resounded from radios throughout Poland on Sunday morning. A Military Council of National Salvation has been established. The State Council, in accordance with the Constitution and the powers entrusted to it, proclaimed a midnight from Saturday to Sunday the state of emergency throughout the country. The patriotic forces of Polish society, headed by the communists, have taken a resolute stand in defense of socialism.

This really is an act of self-defense, of urgent self-defense, made necessary by the domestic political developments in Poland during the past year. Reactionary subversive organizations, nurtured by their hatred of communist ideas of freedom, equality and social justice and hoping to reverse the social order in the country, have merged into a monolithic current. Openly and overtly, they have set the following aim for themselves: overthrowing the government, taking over power and changing Poland's social structures and liquidating socialism. The "Solidarity" sessions in Radom and afterward in Gdansk promulgated a program of counterrevolution. Its leaders decided to take off the mantle of hypocrisy, tear off the false and lying cloak of "caretakers of the well-being of the Polish nation," and determine a different future for their fellow citizens. It was at the session of the "Solidarity" leadership in Radom where the following slogans resounded: Down with the government, with communists, the time has come to settle accounts! Now an offensive against the government, violent actions [nasilne vystoupeni] and confrontation had to lead to achieving the goal which they had in their sight right from the beginning -- to dismantle socialism.

The "Solidarity" leaders were, in a planned manner, disrupting the national economy, provoking strikes and conflicts; their slogan was "the worse, the better for us," and they were dragging the Polish people down the slope toward the abyss of the society's economic collapse. They had even speculated with the threat of starving the country. Making the shortage of food worse was their political capital.

In recent weeks, Polish patriots, all sensible and honest citizens were increasingly loudly expressing their opposition to "Solidarity's" political actions. They were frightened by L. Walesa's words that he was preparing a "lightning maneuver." They reacted with indignation and protested when they learned that "Solidarity" at its session in Radom was figuring out the "price" which the Polish people would have to pay for its counterrevolutionary gamble. More and more frequently and markedly the nation manifested a yearning for a way out of the crisis, for tranquillity, for creative and responsible work, which is the only way out of the accumulated problems.

There are moments when one must not hesitate or wait, when any lingering, even the shortest, could have immeasurable, far-reaching consequences; when one has to give a cogent answer to an enemy who threatens with a strike. The reactionary forces around "Solidarity's" leaders were quite intentionally destroying and paralyzing the state and social bodies. They were trying to destroy the state system, fostering anarchy and disruption. In his speech, General Jaruzelski noted with all seriousness the collapse of the fundamental principles of the state and social order. He spoke about a wave of terror, threats and willful courts, as well as of hold-ups and burglaries. Criminal gangs active in the country will be tried by special courts, Wojciech Jaruzelski said. The Polish citizen, an ordinary working man, was losing his basic certainties. His everyday life was subject th the license and arbitrariness of antisocialist elements, black marketeers, the kings of the black market, and suffered as a result of the enromous growth of crime and violence. The establishment of public order and securing the essential needs of the population is thus the objective of the measures adopted by the State Council to be carried out by the Military Council of National Salvation.

Polish communists and the government of People's Poland are now showing the way out of the all-social crisis. As General Jaruzelski stressed, they pit the program of national revival and the principles of viable socialist democracy against the "prophets of confrontation and counterrevolution." The party of the Polish communists is the leading force of society, the guarantee of its better and happier future. "The only road to this goal is socialism," Wojciech Jaruzelski said.

His assessment of the domestic political situation in Poland expresses the judgment, positions and uneasiness of all friends of fraternal Poland, which we have been voicing, as it now shows, our justified concern for months. Today, the Polish communists, in united front with the patriotic forces within the country and conscious of their profound responsibility for the defense of socialism in the world, are taking the necessary and required measures. They have our sympathies and can rely on our all-round support. We have said many times that the defense of socialism in the world, of this fundamental accomplishment of mankind, is the affair of all of us who are united with the Polish people by ties of friendship, alliance and common struggle for peace and progress in the world.

The Polish people are now defending also the results of the national liberation struggle, of the victorious battle against fascism, which they waged with the decisive assistance of the Soviet Union. After all, without the sacrifices of the hundreds of thousands of Soviet soldiers who laid down their lives for the independence, freedom and statehood of Poland, for regaining its historical borders; without the selfless, all-round postwar aid and support of the Soviet Union -- there would not be today's modern, culturally and socially developed People's Poland.

In his speech, Comrade Jaruzelski stressed: "The Polish-Soviet alliance is and will remain the foundation of Polish statehood and the guarantee of the inviolability of our borders. Poland is and will remain a permanent member of the Warsaw Pact, a reliable member of the socialist community of nation."

The Polish comrades, our northern neighbors in the socialist community, are not alone in their struggle, which has only just started.

We know, W. Jaruzelski said, that "the time of a difficult test" has arrived for Poland. In the complicated struggle for the preservation and development of the accomplishments of socialism in the Polish People's Republic, its very difficult stage is underway. On the side of People's Poland is the strength of the truth, of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and internationalism, and of the successes of the countries of real socialism.

The CSSR is united with fraternal Poland by thousands of ties; we have the longest common border; we are members of the same political, economic and defensive union; and we have common goals, friends and enemies.

At the 16th congress of our party, Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, voiced words which at present are of particular significance, which truly are of topical validity: "The CPCZ, the people of our country, like the people of the other Warsaw Pact countries, support the communists, the workers class, the working people and all real proponents of socialism and genuine Polish patriots in their effort to ward off the attack by reaction, to resolve the accumulated problems and to strengthen the socialist social system."

Consolidating Socialism

AU152045 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 14 Dec 81 p 4

[Pavol Minarik commentary in column "A Word on Events": "An Important Step Out of Crisis"]

[Text] The proclamation of the state of emergency and the establishment of the Military Council for National Salvation are decisions which fully correspond to the critical situation in the country of our northern neighbors in Poland.

For a year and a half we have been following with concern the dangerous developments in the fraternal country, which the leaders of the "Solidarity independent trade unions" dragged -- under the cloak of demagogic slogans -- to the verge of an abyss. In recent days, when the "Solidarity" leadership held a meeting in Radom, their until recently kept secret line of confrontation and of seizing power has become public. "Confrontation is inevitable; it will occur, no doubt," Lech Walesa said then. At their session held at the end of last week in their headquarters in Gdansk, the Solidarity leaders continued in an equally combative mood. They favored a general strike which would completely paralyze the country, and beginning operations to topple the socialist system in the country. Various types of illegally acquired weapons in the hands of "Solidarity's" combat units, orders telling them how, when and whom to attack, and the slogans "Death to Communists" and "Death to the PZPR" only affirm the gravity of the situation.

In the course of the past year alone, the leaders of the "independent trade unions" travelled 33 times to the West to various reactionary centers "for advice." They used to return from there in a violent mood against the socialist system in their own country, with "clear concepts" of attacks on it. The radio and television stations, which the United States promised to deliver to "Solidarity" through the yellow [zlta] AFL-CIO trade union center for CIA money, and the already delivered various printing and communications technology together with hundreds of thousands of dollars from the West turned over to "correct hands" thus had to serve not only the reactionary forces in the country, but also the cause of imperialism. Therefore the present resolute decision of the highest Polish bodies, which are consistently striving to set up a front of national agreement and unite all patriotic forces and forces dedicated to socialism in the name of the salvation of the Polish People's Republic, was correct. After all, the necessity to establish public order in the country, to begin normal work and life is more than urgent.

The highest Polish representative, Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, also spoke about this on Sunday morning. Among other things, he stressed that the future of Poland is at stake now. At the same time, he explained the motives and objective of the decision about the state of emergency and the establishment of the Military Council for National Salvation: "We are not striving for a military coup or for a military dictatorship.... The Military Council does not replace the constitutional power agencies. Its sole task is to safeguard legal order in Poland, and to create guarantees which will enable restoring order and discipline. This is the last resort which will show the country the way out of the crisis and save the country from a collapse," W. Jaruzelski said.

Not so long ago I witnessed in Poland moments when military operational groups took up their work in more than 2,000 communities. Immediately following their establishment, the leaders of the "Rural Solidarity" launched a campaign saying that the "people in the countryside" are allegedly "threatened." However, they forgot to say that they themselves, the gentlemen from "Solidarity," are a threat to them. After all, it was they who, since the establishment of the "independent trade unions," were disrupting everything in towns and the countryside that served the working people. They have been doing this to this very day. And the result? The life of a normal person was becoming more and more unbearable from one day to another. Without much talk, the military operational groups threw themselves into work. They began helping where they were needed. I saw one such group in action in the community of Celestinowie. I spoke with the people whom the soldiers helped, when they needed help most. Then the head of the community, Comrade J. Gajewska, characterized it as follows: "People here trust soldiers. They ask them not only for help but also for advice." Thousands of people throughout the country are of the same opinion.

The soldiers of the Polish People's Army have been serving their country faithfully. Society could always rely on them. Also today they are standing in the front rank. One has to comprehend things correctly, however. "The Army does not replace any normal mechanisms of socialist democracy. Democracy, however, can be implemented and developed only in a strong state, founded on law," Comrade W. Jaruzelski said further. And that is the issue in Poland today. The Military Council for National Salvation is a temporary agency which will function until the situation normalizes. It does not violate any rights and does not deprive any sector of people's power of its duties. The Military Council's declaration says, among other things: "The council will strive for creating conditions for the development of socialist democracy and help introduce economic reforms and so forth."

In the present difficult moments, these are well-considered and wise resolutions. To implement them, W. Jaruzelski said, it will be necessary "not to put up barricades where bridges are necessary." As we have done until now, we will stand firmly on the side of those who want to build these bridges, who want to consolidate the socialist system in Poland.

Kolodziej Interrogation Shown

AU161710 [Editorial Report] Prague Domestic Television Service at 1900 GMT on 14 December, and again at 2015 GMT on 15 December, broadcast a 30-minute documentary entitled "The Man Who Lost His Way?"

The documentary provides a series of disjointed clips of the interrogation by CSSR security of Andrzej Kolodziej, one of the former high-ranking leaders of the Polish Solidarity trade union movement, said to have been apprehended without a valid travel document near Domazlice in the vicinity of the CSSR-FRG border on 19 October 1981, and held in custody since. The interrogation, conducted in Polish with superimposed Czech translation, appears to have been filmed by a concealed camera. The individual clips are introduced and at times commented on by a man in the uniform of the CSSR public security corps. The clips of the interrogation are preceded by Kolodziej's personal data.

According to the police commentator, upon his arrest Kolodziej claimed that he entered the CSSR as a tourist -- out of curiosity to see how things were in the CSSR, but the Czechoslovak security agencies were not satisfied with this explanation.

Kolodziej agrees that the interrogator is justified in being suspicious since "this is connected with the Polish Solidarity opposition," and admits having been jailed before and that this might mean that he could have had contacts in the CSSR; but he really went to the CSSR as a tourist, he insists.

In the following clip Kolodziej speaks about his trade union activity, about his Solidarity function and about the work of Solidarity's National Commission.

In connection with the views voiced by some Solidarity leaders some time ago that communists should be hanged, the interrogator asks Kolodziej how he would feel seeing his father -- a communist since 1965 -- taken to the gallows. Kolodziej shrugs his shoulder and says: "Should he deserve it...."

Kolodziej then speaks about his relationship with Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, but admits there is quite a difference between himself, who has radical leanings, and Walesa. Questioned about international political issues, Kolodziej says Solidarity is not interested in them -- "Let Brezhnev argue with Reagan. We could not care less...."

Told about "antisocialist emigres" taking the CIA's money, Kolodziej says this is old hat and they are not denying it; Kuron, too, has been a CIA agent for years, he says and adds that he too does not support the present political system in Poland.

Told that the U.S. Congress has been funding Radio Free Europe since its inception and that the United States is the "main enemy" of the socialist system, Kolodziej answers that "that also is a good thing," adding that he himself is "America's first proponent."

Kolodziej then denies that the United States funds Solidarity, but admits that people, various organizations and the AFL-CIO are sending dollars to Solidarity for its opposition activity.

Then the interrogator tells him that the "Latin American countries" have been receiving CIA subsidies and Kolodziej responds that "that is their business."

Next the interrogator mentions Bronislav Geremek, "expert on social extremism, mass psychosis, fanaticism and fanning mass sentiments" and a CIA agent and "grey eminence" in Solidarity who joined its group of advisers in August 1980. To this, Kolodziej responds that Geremek is a big man in Solidarity, and should there ever be a coalition government the names Geremek, (Zielinski) and Mazowiecki will be in it, while Walesa will become the president of the republic without any rights.

The policy commentator then traces on a map the route traveled by Kolodziej in the CSSR and concludes that "in connection with the reports that have also emerged in the West, one cannot exclude attempts to transport weapons and diversionary devices [prostredky] via the CSSR to Poland to serve the antisocialist forces in their possible confrontation with the Polish Government."

The documentary closes with the police commentator saying that while in Solidarity, Kolodziej -- among other things -- held the rank of "leader of defense," and his task was to organize monitoring of the police and army radio communications, to monitor the movements of all ships, aircraft and trains, and to set up Solidarity's observation posts on high buildings in Gdansk. Kolodziej also reportedly photographed various Soviet military equipment and organized the preparations for seizing the Gdansk radio and television station for Solidarity's use, the police commentator says, adding that Kolodziej admitted that during strikes Solidarity was using, in particular, U.S.-made communications equipment.

In all interrogation scenes Kolodziej is very composed, sometimes ignoring interrogators' questions or remarks, at times appearing sarcastic and not intimidated.

POLISH CHURCH CRITICIZED PRIOR TO MARTIAL LAW

AU141606 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 11 Dec 81 p 7

[Julius P. Loerincz commentary: "A Merely Coincidental Similarity? The Polish Clergy Is Going Over to More Open Attacks on Socialism"]

[Text] Ryszard Reiff, chairman of the legal Polish Catholic association Pax, an association that is fully respected by the state, and a few days ago that the way out of the strike crisis in Poland is in the political sphere, is via "the application of the moral-patriotic approach as the highest political factor." In an interview for the French paper LE FIGARO he claimed that, allegedly, the church in Poland is "the bearer of tradition and national identity" and that is why "in the future government" the PZPR could have a few ministries (his generosity is almost touching), but these would be under the church's and "Solidarity's" control.

His references to the foggy "moral-patriotic approach" evoke associations that are not exactly pleasant. No, I do not want to discuss the fact that references to morals were also made by priests who blessed American soldiers in their brutal, aggressive crusade in Vietnam and the whole of Indochina; or that armed Lebanese fascists also argued with a moral-patriotic approach when systematically, with their weapons plastered with pictures of various saints, exterminating the population of the Beirut Tal az-Za'tar camp. I will not even speak about our own historical experience, about men dressed in soutanes who -- referring to "Christian ethics" -- gave blessings to the cut-throats from hlinka's storm troops.

However, speaking about Poland one cannot circumvent the fact that 25 years ago, in the bloody days of the Hungarian counterrevolution, the infamous Hungarian primate Mindszenty, in his public speech of 3 November 1956, also spoke about morality and patriotism as the supreme political principles. At the same time he declared with sufficient clarity that their bearer should not be "the regime that has fallen" (he had thus already rejected the people's democratic system, which he considered doomed) but a "cultural-nationalist nation" based on private ownership. This "cultural nationalism" and its morality could be seen in the streets of Budapest and other Hungarian cities where thousands of upright people feel victim to the bloody terror of those who had taken Midszenty's words to heart.

No, we do not at all want to place the equals sign between situations and persons that are divided by 25 years. We speak only about associations. However, is it possible to completely rule out the existence of similarities? After the Polish public learned that in Radom the "Solidarity" leadership trampled underfoot the idea of setting up a front of national accord and accelerated preparations for a bloody confrontation with the socialist power, the Polish Catholic daily SLOWO POWSZECHNE has been publishing, with unconcealed eagerness, obviously organized, coordinated statements such as "we can no longer tolerate the acts of the PZPR Central Committee and the government of the Polish People's Republic" or "Jaruzelski's government ceases to have the right to consider itself a legal power organ."

It is interesting that the high clergy never calls for morality when the struggle against the strike movement is at issue, which leads society to real demoralization and the brink of an abyss. Until now, the church has been assuming the position of some sort of an arbiter -- a position aloof from society or a position of its protector. From this position the Polish primate, Jozef Glemp, also called on the deputies to the Sejm, the supreme legislative body, not to approve a law that would furnish the government with special authority for mastering the present dangerously exacerbated political and economic situation.

The government needs such authority to be able to restore stability in extreme situations. Glemp, however, claims that such authority might call forth a severe conflict in society. But isn't it rather the "Solidarity" leadership that is calling forth the conflict?! The talks in Radom confirm that precisely the representatives of "Solidarity" are escalating conflicts, that they are not at all interested in trade union rights but in an open struggle with the clear goal of seizing power and removing from it the workers class and the working people. In whose name? In the name of the "moral-patriotic approach" behind which is the -- not even very carefully concealed -- plan to liquidate socialism in Poland.

However, plans are one thing and realistic possibilities quite another. These possibilities limiting the field for maneuvering of the enemies of People's Poland are created, above all, by Polish communists, the workers class, the working people and all true advocates of socialism in Poland.

RUDE PRAVO CONDEMNS U.S. 'ANTI-LIBYAN CAMPAIGN'

AU151310 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Dec 81 p 7

[Commentary by RUDE PRAVO Washington correspondent Dusan Rovensky in column "A Note": "Anti-Libyan Campaign in the United States"]

[Text] "Television screens and the front pages of newspapers are full of bloodchilling reports about terrorists penetrating our borders and about the FBI tirelessly pursuing them. The roof of the White House is guarded and television is showing films of Libyan troops shooting missiles at helicopters of the same type in which President Reagan travels," said a commentary published in the Washington POST on Tuesday. This is an accurate depiction of what is going on in the U.S. information media at present. It cannot be called anything but an intentional forming of public opinion which would support eventual political and economic sanctions against Libya, and maybe it is even something more--the preparation for military actions.

Therefore, "guaranteed reports" are being systematically circulated that, allegedly, a group of "Libyan terrorists" has infiltrated the United States, which--allegedly--wants to murder the highest state representatives including the president. On Monday, the President repeated before journalists that there is evidence of that. None has been published, however.

The escalating campaign against Libya has clear, discernible objectives. What is involved is the destabilization of the situation in that country, weakening its leadership and discrediting Libya on the international forum. The fact that Libya takes quite unequivocally anti-imperialist positions and is therefore an obstacle to the implementation of American plans in the Middle East is a thorn in Washington's flesh. However, the commentary in the Tuesday edition of the Washington POST intimates that there is still something more. It says that "it seems that public opinion is being prepared for a dramatic act, for example, for a strike against Libya or against Al-Qadhdhafi himself..."

Some weighty facts show that there is more involved than rhetoric, in the first place the fact that Reagan has twice convened a session of the National Security Council. The sessions took place close together, which is unusual, and on their agenda were actions against Libya.

What we are witnessing at present is a dangerous escalation of an anti-Libyan campaign whose objective is to change the situation in the Middle East in such a way as to correspond to the American power interests in this sensitive part of the world. It is a long-term endeavor which has been noted from the very first days of Reagan's government. Already then there were charges that "Libya supports international terrorism," charges that have never been proved. This summer, the 6th fleet held maneuvers in the immediate vicinity of the Libyan coast and American aircraft shot down Libyan aircraft in Libyan airspace.

Several weeks ago large exercises were held in the Egyptian desert in which the American "Rapid Deployment Force," actually intervention troops to be deployed in an eventual military adventure, took part. The present anti-Libyan campaign, zealously nourished by the American information media, is not just rhetoric. It is evidence of the United States' willingness to embark upon a very dangerous and risky path for world peace, only to assert its big power interests.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY APPROVES STATE BUDGET 16 DEC

LD161440 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] The joint session of the Chamber of Peoples and the Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly continued in Prague today with a debate on the government proposed bill on the state budget of the Czechoslovak federation for next year. The session is attended by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal and other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Josef Kempny and Josef Lenart; by Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the Central Committee Presidium, and by other guests.

In the debate the deputies drew attention to the need to increase the standards of the Czechoslovak technological-economic norms, stressed that the program of the further building of an advanced socialist society outlined by the 16th congress of the party set tasks not only for the economic and social spheres but also for the further strengthening and perfection of the defense of our homeland. They also singled out the important reserves of the further development of agricultural production which dwelt especially on the increase of the efficiency of management of agricultural enterprises which are lagging behind. Participants in the debate also spoke about the topical issues of supplies to the home market of industrial and food products and also dealt with the improvement of working conditions and working environment.

After the debate, deputies of the Chamber of Peoples and the Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly approved unanimously the government-proposed bill on state budget of the Czechoslovak federation for next year.

CPCZ RESOLUTION ON DRAFT ECONOMIC PLANS

AU141510 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Dec 81 p 1

["CPCZ Central Committee Resolution on the Draft State Plan of the CSSR's Economic and Social Development in 1982 and on the Draft Bill on the CSSR's Seventh 5-Year Plan," adopted at the Fifth CPCZ Central Committee Plenum held in Prague on 9 December 1981]

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee has discussed and approved the main tasks and targets of the state plan for the economic and social development of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic for 1982 and the draft bill on the CSSR's Seventh 5-Year Plan.

The draft bill on the Seventh 5-Year Plan aims at the further development of the national economy, intensification, and high effectiveness and quality of all work in line with the Main Guidelines for Economic and Social Development in the CSSR for 1981-1985, approved by the 16th CPCZ Congress. The bill aims at the fulfillment of the fundamental goal of the 16th CPCZ Congress which is the maintenance and improvement of the living standards of the people and their social securities in line with the available resources.

These aims also correspond to the draft state plan for economic and social development for 1982. The realization of the plan will take place in considerably more difficult external and internal conditions, which were defined by the Fourth CPCZ Central Committee Plenum. It is necessary that a determined struggle is waged for the fulfillment of the adopted tasks in all work places. This demands a creative and exacting elaboration of the national-economic plan into the plans of the ministries, economic production units and enterprises, and its enterprising fulfillment.

With lower fuel, energy, raw material and material resources, the realization of the demanding tasks of the state plan will require a concentrated effort of the state, economic, party and social bodies and organizations toward a high valorization of those resources and all-round thrift. This is an important trend in the intensification of the economy and a foremost all-social task. The consumption level determined by the plan is the maximum and cannot be exceeded. An exceptional effort must be concentrated on smooth supplies of fuels and energy during the winter period.

The main path to the reduction of the material and energy demands is in the innovation of products and technology. It requires a significant increase of the effectiveness of the work of the design, technical and technological working places. The Central Committee appeals to designers, blueprint and technology experts, to leading workers, improvers and innovators, to join forces, experience, knowledge and abilities for the realization of measures which will yield a higher valorization of raw materials and energy, speed up technical progress and bring about a better utilization of basic funds and improve the quality and economical nature of production.

At all levels of management it is necessary with more determination to approach the implementation of the results of science and technology in production with the knowledge that it is the decisive means in the growth of the productivity of labor in industry, the building industry, transportation and agriculture.

An important means for the further development of our economy and its intensification is the program of specialization and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other CEMA member-countries which must be implemented more quickly.

In the interest of the further development of the national economy it is necessary to raise significantly the standards of capital construction so that it more effectively helps the realization of structural changes, the safeguarding of sufficient fuels and energy and their high valorization, the ensuring of nutrition and the needs of export. It is imperative to commission all the capacities planned for 1982 for a breakdown-free operation.

In line with the conclusions of the Fourth session of the CPCZ Central Committee Plenum, dealing with the current tasks in agriculture, it is necessary to ensure the fulfillment of the demanding plan in agricultural production and the food industry.

Great attention must be paid to the fulfillment of export tasks. The CPCZ Central Committee emphasizes the necessity to achieve the lead of exports before imports and to create prerequisites for a speedy restoration of the balance in foreign relations. For this it is necessary to raise the technological standards and quality of products, their design competitiveness, to improve services and activity in commerce and to achieve the best prices on the foreign markets. It is necessary to realize with more determination anti-import measures and to strengthen discipline in regulating imports from the capitalist countries.

An important political task is to ensure a proper variety in deliveries to the domestic market, to adjust the structure of production more speedily than heretofore to the needs of this market, and to improve the quality and technical standards of products.

The realization of the state plan tasks in 1982 demands that workers of state and economic bodies on all levels raise, above all, the effectiveness of management and improve the quality and methods of their work. It is necessary to observe uncompromisingly the planning, financial, price, work and wages discipline and to implement the principle of merit in rewarding. It is necessary to implement consistently the measures adopted for improving the system of planned management of the national economy.

In explaining the social and economic policy and in the process of winning people over to the fulfillment of the state plan tasks, an important role belongs to social organizations and the entire national front.

The Revolutionary Trade Union Movement and the Socialist Youth Union in particular have an irreplaceable place in the broad mobilization of the people for achieving the biggest savings of fuel, energy, gasoline, metals, fodder and other raw material and materials.

An important task of the trade union organizations is -- in cooperation with economic management -- to raise the standards of socialist competition, to eliminate formalism in the adoption and evaluation of pledges, to direct competition toward the most important tasks of the state plan and in all ways to disseminate experiences and progressive methods of work.

The CPCZ Central Committee enjoins all party bodies and organizations, communists in the state, economic and social bodies and organizations to ensure a unified course of action in elaborating and ensuring the tasks of the 1982 plan, in the struggle for its fulfillment and overfulfillment in the required directions. In the interest of consistent ensuring of the economic and social policy it is necessary to deepen the leading role of the party and -- above all -- to raise the effectiveness of party control.

The CPCZ Central Committee expresses the conviction that communists, and together with them all working people, will use all their energy and experience for the fulfillment of the tasks of the 1982 plan for economic and social development in the interest of a happy and peaceful life of our people.

At its session on 9 December 1981, the CPCZ Central Committee discussed the draft state plan for the CSSR's economic and social development in 1982, the draft bill on the Seventh 5-Year Plan and the report presented by Comrade Svatopluk Potac, CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, in connection with these drafts.

The CPCZ Central Committee:

I. Approves:

1. The resolution of the Fifth CPCZ Central Committee Plenum on the draft state plan of the CSSR's economic and social development in 1982 and the draft bill on the CSSR's Seventh 5-Year Plan;

2. The report on the activities of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, Secretariat and commissions since the Fourth CPCZ Central Committee Plenum in October 1981;

II. Takes due notice of:

1. The political-organizational measures ensuring the results of the Fifth CPCZ Central Committee Plenum;

2. The resolution of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, "the orientation of contents and the political-organizational measures ensuring the membership meetings of the CPCZ's basic organizations at the beginning of 1982."

LATE REPORT: HUSAK LEAVES FOR MOSCOW 17 DEC

LD171338 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, left for Moscow today. He has been invited by the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers to attend the 75th birthday of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium. At Ruzyne Airport in Prague, Gustav Husak was seen off by Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, and other Presidium members of the CPCZ Central Committee: Vasil Bilak and Milos Jakes; Mikulas Beno, Jan Fojtik, Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik, secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee; Oldrich Svestka, member of the Central Committee Secretariat; Miroslav Capka, chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPCZ; and other personalities.

HONECKER INTERVIEWED ON TALKS WITH SCHMIDT

LD161434 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0641 GMT 16 Dec 81

["Text" of interview with Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, on his talks with FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt; published in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND on 16 December]

[Text] Berlin, 16 Dec (ADN) -- Question: Courade General Secretary, all in all how is the course and importance of the meeting in the Schorfheide between you and FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to be assessed?

Answer: My talks with the federal chancellor of the FRG, Helmut Schmidt, were frank, constructive and trusting. We took the opportunity to exchange our points of view on all the key issues of our time. The overriding joint interest in guaranteeing peace determined the course of our talks.

It is clear that we are at a turning-point in history. The question is: Will there be success in banishing war from the life of the peoples and ensuring peace for the present and future generations, or will tensions be allowed to increase further and mankind allowed to run the risk of being engulfed in a nuclear catastrophe?

In our time when the most aggressive forces of imperialism are without conscience escalating the international situation, replacing cooperation with confrontation and are generally declining the policy of detente, the dialogue between East and West is more necessary and valuable than ever. In this situation every meeting between responsible statesmen out of the desire for peace, every step toward cooperation and detente is of value.

The meeting between Federal Chancellor Schmidt and me fully confirmed this. It undoubtedly made a positive and useful contribution to this international dialogue, to the process of detente in Europe. All in all it can be said that it will be favorable to people's basic interest in a life in peace and security, the creation of normal, good neighborly relations between the GDR and the FRG, as well as to cooperation on our continent. It is my firm impression that the results of the meeting will in this sense have a long-term effect.

Question: What substantial agreements and what differences of opinion arose from your talks with the federal chancellor?

Answer: As is known, several rounds of talks took place. We here discussed an extraordinarily wide range of current issues of world policy, but also of the world economy and, of course, of bilateral relations.

In various fields we were able to reach agreement, including those of essential importance. It is the opinion of both sides that there is no tenable alternative to the policy of securing peace and detente. I think that a substantial result of our meeting was the reaffirmation of the fact that everything must be done so that a war never again emanates from German soil. The principles of peaceful coexistence by states with differing social systems are also of great benefit for the relations between the GDR and the FRG. We agreed with one another that these relations are to be further developed in accord with the treaties concluded and with the principles of the Helsinki Final Act.

Of course, the differences of opinion cleraly came to light. This is quite natural. Only through openness are results achieved. Between states with differing social systems, like the GDR and the FRG, which are also members of different military coalitions, the Warsaw Pact [as received] and NATO, there are differing, even contrasting positions and interests on fundamental questions. No one has tried to hush this up.

This concerns, for example, the answer to the question of the cause of the enormous escalation of the international situation the assessment of the dangerous and harmful role of the Brussels NATO missiles decision for the situation on the European continent, ideas on the path toward safeguarding peace and questions of the bilateral relations between the GDR and the FRG.

Question: In Europe and everywhere in the world the summit meeting between the GDR and the FRG was followed with extraordinarily great attention. To what do you attribute this?

Answer: In today's world there is scarcely a political question of importance which does not at the same time affect the interests of several or even of all peoples. How much more so is this the case with the relations and contacts between the GDR and the FRG which, as is known, lie in such a trouble zone of our continent, here on the dividing line between the Warsaw Pact [as received] and NATO, between socialism and capitalism.

During my visits to states on various continents I have been able to see for myself that it is everywhere understood that the existence of two German states independent of one another, maintaining peaceful, goodneighborly relations in accordance with international norms, is of great importance for solving mankind's main concern for peace.

The federal chancellor agreed with me in this respect that the relationship between the GDR and FRG is of no small importance for the overall situation in Europe. Whereby the interests of peace are uppermost.

Despite their different spheres of interest on basic issues, the GDR and FRG have a joint historic responsibility resulting from the past. Two world wars did after all start from German soil. We must secure peace for today's and future generations. It must not just be a break between wars but should become a normal form of life for people. Europe must remain a center of peace: It would not survive a third world war. All this, as I told the federal chancellor, concerns not only our generation. We have already looked too often into the face of death. However, we do have an obligation to think of the future of today's and future generations, of our women, our children and our grandchildren.

Thus, a concrete contribution to peace, detente, arms limitation and disarmament is expected of us. That is why, while not considering other issues insignificant, the key issue of our exchange of views was what the GDR and FRG can do to secure peace and disarmament. The statement that no war must ever again emanate from German soil must be followed by action. That is why I stressed that it was necessary to supplement political with military detente and stabilize it.

Above all, it is important to maintain the existing approximate military strategic balance in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security at an increasingly low level and relinquish all attempts to change it unilaterally. Our meeting also dealt very specifically and from various viewpoints with mankind's greatest possession, peace. In my view, here lie the reasons for the great international public interest aroused by the talks between myself and Federal Chancellor Schmidt.

Question: What role was played in your talks by the proposals made by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Leonid Brezhnev, during his recent visit to Bonn?

Answer: The discussion centered around them. NATO's striving for more and more arms and the production and siting of new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe does not, after all, provide more security but gives rise to the danger of mankind's self-destruction. In contrast to this, Leonid Brezhnev, in accordance with the coordinated foreign policy of the socialist states, again submitted a comprehensive program which, if implemented, would promote peace. The peoples are looking very expectantly toward the Soviet-U.S. talks begun in Geneva a few days ago on the subject of nuclear weapons in Europe.

I must say in this context that we find it difficult to understand that the Soviet Union's offer has so far been rejected — that which proposed that both sides refrain from siting or modernizing existing nuclear medium-range missiles in Europe for the duration of the talks.

The idea of a moratorium, which is what this is about, has, as you know, been assessed as useful by various sides. Leonid Brezhnev also announced his readiness, in the event of an agreement on a moratorium being reached, to reduce part of the Soviet Union's medium-range nuclear missiles in the European sector unilaterally. He expressed the USSR's intention of working at the Geneva talks not just for a limitation, but also for a radical reduction of medium-range nuclear weapons. In the Soviet view, this could amount to dozens, even hundreds of such units. A reduction could be implemented in stages which could be balanced out in such a way that no side suffered any disadvantages. The Soviet Union does not intend to possess additional missiles above the level set by the U.S. forward-based systems and the corresponding English and French potentials. As far as England and France are concerned, it is not absolutely necessary, in the Soviet Union's view, to strive for a reduction of their medium-range missiles but they must of course be taken into consideration in the overall balance of forces.

The Soviet Union would also be prepared to agree to a complete renunciation by both sides, both by the West and of the East, of all kinds of nuclear weapons aimed at targets in Europe.

Question: This would be a genuine zero-option?

Answer: That is correct. We are in favor of this genuine zero-option. The "zero-option" offered by the United States is, on the other hand, when seen in the cold light of day, nothing more than a minus-option, to the disadvantage of the Soviet Union and our defense alliance, for it excludes NATO's air-based and sea-based nuclear systems. If there is support for a genuine zero-option, then our continent must be freed of all types of nuclear weapons, whether of medium-range or of tactical range designed for use in Europe. This is our position.

We add to this, as long as this ideal zero-option is not a reality, that compromises acceptable to both sides are needed which are capable of preventing the worst. Europe does not need to become a Hiroshima.

In our view, the Soviet proposal to proscribe internationally the first use of nuclear weapons would have to be acceptable to anyone not wanting nuclear war. As far as we are concerned, we consider the Soviet proposals to be good, proper and timely. They contain what we want and support.

Question: The most acute threat to peace on our continent today comes from the Brussels NATO decision on the deployment of new U.S. nuclear weapons in West Europe. You have examined the concept of "counterarming" circulated in this connection by NATO circles.

Answer: The realization of the Brussels NATO missile decision, that is the stationing of new U.S. nuclear missiles, would in fact make the situation in Europe even more dangerous than it already is today. The planned further stockpiling of powers of mass annihilation from overseas in Europe makes it clear that a security policy which takes into account the destruction of mankind is itself heading toward absurdity. It ceases to be security policy.

It is then a dictate of humanity to find a solution, as I have already stated, on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security.

The following is to be said on the argument of "counterarming": First, NATO is not concerned with counterarming but with overarming. The Soviet Union has repeatedly declared its willingness to discuss all arms problems in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security. No one then needs to counterarm. Rather, all the preconditions basically exist to achieve arms reduction, an ever lower level of arms.

What is more, experts from both sides have repeatedly proved that there is an approximate military-strategic balance between West and East. In actual fact, by realizing the Brussels decision NATO would achieve a superiority of more than 1.5 times in nuclear carriers in Europe.

It has to be taken into account that the United States' new nuclear missiles are strategic weapons. The strategic situation in Europe will alter substantially with between 5 and 6 minutes warning time. The new U.S. missiles can reach targets on the warning time. The new U.S. missiles can reach targets on the territory of the USSR. But the Soviet missiles, which are put forward as a reason for NATO's missiles decision, do not reach the territory of the United States. Everything amounts to the creation of a so-called first-strike capability. Therefore, this can only increase the threat of a nuclear war -- with all the consequences for the densely populated areas of Europe, the United States and other parts of the world.

However, we shall not hold discussions from a position of strength. Were the missiles stationed, the Soviet Union and the other states of the Warsaw Pact would take corresponding countermeasures.

Hence, it is in fact not a question of counterarming but of advance arming, excess arming by NATO which would destroy the existing approximate military strategic balance and further fan the arms race. There are no plausible reasons why the FRG really needs the U.S. nuclear weapons which can provoke a new world war from German soil. It is obvious in this respect that their siting would also have an effect on relations between the two German states. Good neighborly relations can scarcely flourish in the shadow of new U.S. nuclear missiles. We have no interest in such a fateful development. It should be taken into consideration in the FRG that the ground would certainly but cut from beneath NATO's Brussels dual decision if the United States continues to respond in a destructive fashion to the concrete proposals of the Soviet Union and its alliance partners.

Question: Is the lie about the threat not always dished up to justify "counterarming"?

Answer: Yes, there is the argument about an alleged "threat" from the USSR, the "SS-20", as to the need to counterarm. This is assuredly a dubious attempt to divert attention from the key issues. For one thing, there have always been Soviet missiles in the same way as NATO nuclear missiles were and are sited in West Europe, each able to reach to territory of the other military coalition in Europe. So far, therefore, no basically new situation exists. No change in the balance of forces in Europe. Second, during the whole post-war period, it was always the Soviet Union which was forced, on account of the West's advance arming, to catch up by means of appropriate weapon systems to guarantee its own security.

If claims are made about a threat from the East, then it must be recalled who in the past jeopardized and destroyed peace and international security. It was not the Soviet Union which unleashed World War II and threatened other nations with the destruction of their national, even physical existence. It was German tanks, German troops, which invaded Poland, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Denmark, Norway, Yugoslavia, Greece, the Soviet Union. With the very lie about a threat from the Soviet Union, the criminal Nazi regime created the conditions for throwing the German people and the other nations into the most murderous of all wars.

Question: How should the start of talks between the Soviet Union and the United States in Geneva be regarded?

Answer: The fact that the Soviet Union and the United States are negotiating on medium-range nuclear missiles in Geneva must naturally be seen in a positive light. The USSR's proposals objectively created a favorable climate for the talks.

The start of negotiations alone is, though, not a guarantee of their satisfactory outcome.

Hitherto, the world public has been lacking definite proof of the United State's intention to arrive at real results in the negotiations. On the contrary, the massive inflation of the U.S. arms budget, for which more than M460 billion have been approved, causes concern. I therefore consider it to be correct, in the interest of all Germans in east and west, in south and north, in the interest of the Europeans, in the interest of mankind, to exert corresponding influence on the Reagan administration to bridle the United States's striving for military-strategic superiority over the Soviet Union and its allies and to arrive at arms limitation and disarmament in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security.

Question: How do you assess the peace movement which in the NATO countries, too, has achieved a breadth of strength hitherto unknown?

Answer: This expresses the fact that more and more people realize from what direction, by which policy, they are threatened with dangers to life and limb. The millions of people who have appeared in the past few weeks and months in powerful demonstrations and rallies as a peace movement have no intention of letting themselves get used to regarding the possibility of a nuclear inferno as unavoidable. Nor will they, with the lies about "counterarming" and about the "threat from the east" turn into supporters of the NATO policy for military-strategic superiority over socialism.

Arbitrary games with numbers, NATO strategists doing counting tricks, hide the facts about the dangers of a nuclear war and cut less and less ice with people. They do not want long-term programs, decisions on the production of the neutron weapon or concepts of limited nuclear wars.

Instead they demand, with a sense of responsibility, determination and in a constructive spirit, that ways and solutions be found which fulfill their desire for lasting peace and a happy life.

No one should then over hastily label the peace movement "scaremongering." But one has to grant the peoples, the women and the young people that the adventurous policy of those who build up arms instills in them a fear for the future.

At any rate, we consider it to be an important social phenomenon of our age and a pleasing fact that more and more people are becoming active out of concern for peace, out of responsibility for the fate of the peoples, over and above all political and ideological differences. As is known, in the GDR 13 million citizens have signed the peace appeal against new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe, for disarmament and continuing detente, and expressed support for the peace movement in big mass demonstrations.

The fact that not only the countries of the socialist community but also broad masses of people in the FRG, in other West European countries and even in the United States are opposing as security policy which would end in total destruction, the annihilation of civilization, is a great source of hope for mankind and for future generations to have a humanly dignified existence.

Question: In your view, how might the two German states live up to their responsibility for peace and disarmament?

Answer: I am thinking along the lines of parallel activities by the two governments. They could be geared to supporting the following steps and measures:

-- Serious and substantial talks between the USSR and United States on the question of medium-range nuclear missiles in order to achieve tangible results in the shortest possible time.

-- Agreement on a moratorium for the duration of the Geneva talks on siting new medium-range missiles in Europe, as proposed by Leonid Brezhnev.

-- Banning the neutron weapon. The GDR has submitted a draft of a convention on this to the Geneva disarmament committee.

-- Drawing up a declaration on rejecting first use of nuclear weapons as proposed by the Soviet Union at the 36th United Nations General Assembly.

-- Continuing the SALT process.

-- The convention of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe by the Madrid meeting as an essential step toward consolidating mutual trust and reducing military confrontation.

-- Drawing up an initial agreement in the Vienna talks while excluding the controversial issues. On the basis of trust of such an agreement, talks could then be continued on the second stage of reductions.

-- Preparations for the second UN special session on disarmament by the Geneva committee, particularly with regard to stopping all nuclear tests, banning the neutron weapon, chemical and radiological weapons, and increasing the security guarantees for nuclear-free states.

There are therefore sufficient opportunities to make a constructive contribution toward averting the nuclear threat facing the peoples.

Question: What aspects of bilateral relations between the GDR and FRG were in the foreground of your talks with the federal chancellor?

Answer: I would first like to say that the relations between the two German states are better than has sometimes been assessed here and there. The meeting in Schorfheide is in itself proof of this. The policy of detente of the past decade has had a positive influence on relations between the GDR and FRG.

In an agreement with our allies who take a positive attitude to my meeting with Federal Chancellor Schmidt, we have declared our readiness to take further steps with the FRG toward the normalization of relations between the two German states.

A dominant theme in our talks was the reciprocal relationship, already mentioned several times, between the bilateral and the international side of our relations. They have, as already underlined, great importance for peace and detente extending far beyond the mutual relationship. On the other hand, neither of the two states can detach itself from world politics. They cannot remain unaffected by a general escalation of the world situation. For this reason, to help produce a change to improve the international situation, we seek good neighborly relations with the FRG. Naturally, the generally valid forms of international life, respect for sovereignty and independence can solely be decisive here. It is pointless to construct any kind of special relations. This is only political ballast which should be quickly got rid of. It is my impression that as a result of the talks at Werbellinsee things will move a little more in the right direction.

Question: Were other questions of relations between the GDR and the FRG touched on at the meeting, for example respect for GDR state citizenship?

Answer: The two German states have for quite a long time had confirmation that they are subjects in international law. It is high time that the FRG drew the unavoidable conclusions from this. As far as we are concerned, we do not conduct a policy of package deals and preconditions, a policy of "excluding" open basic issues. Nor can it be argued that these basic issues are a matter of "differing legal interpretations." The fact is: The same international law applies to relations between sovereign states.

Therefore, it is, for example quite essential for the climate between the two German states that the principle of noninterference both in the bilateral relationship and in relations with third states is recognized unreservedly by both sides. The basic treaty and the Helsinki Final Act impose this obligation.

If this principle is not respected, this is in the interest neither of the GDR nor of the FRG, but will undoubtedly lead to setbacks.

As far as the question of state citizenship is concerned, I should like to underline emphatically: The state citizenship of the GDR is not an object for negotiation. It exists; there is not a state in the whole world without a state citizen. The FRG should finally get used to this simple truth. We expect the state citizenship of the GDR to be respected unconditionally by the FRG -- something completely normal in international life. This includes a whole series of practical questions. I mention here, for example, acceptance of the concept of citizen of the GDR. I have noted with interest that in this question, too, we are moving toward one another. Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt on various occasions, as in his telegram on leaving the GDR, stated that our meeting in toto created not only a piece of additional predictability, but also a piece of trust and thus also a tangible outlook for the citizens of the GDR and the citizens of the FRG.

Question: How is the political dialogue between the two German states to be continued?

Answer: There are definite ideas as to how the practice of contacts can be continued. As stated in the joint communique, both sides, in accordance with the basic treaty, advocated intensifying contacts at high political and other levels. We are in favor of deepening political dialogue by means of working meetings of the foreign ministers in the GDR or FRG, regular consultation on political issues at foreign ministry level, establishing official parliamentary contacts between the People's Chamber and Bundestag as well as other reciprocal official visits at minister and state secretary level.

Question: How do you, Comrade Honecker, regard the continued development of trade and economic relations between the GDR and FRG?

Answer: We attribute great importance to the continued development of trade relations to our mutual advantage. It will be possible through mutual understanding and trade promotion not only to maintain the present volume but to increase it further. However, outdated regulations should be removed and replaced by more up-to-date ones. It is important above all to create better bases for a consistent, stable and long-term trade development. The GDR is ready to do its share in this. We believe an increase in trade is possible during the coming years. We continue to be interested in the future in importing industrial plants and equipment from the FRG but I do not wish to leave unmentioned the fact that the continued import of such plants and equipment depends on a rapid increase in the GDR's exports.

We view as a precondition for developing trade the removal of intrastate administrative provisions and regulations of the FRG which hamper or restrict trade. As far as the negotiations on an agreement in the field of science and technology are concerned, I should like to state that we are in favor of such an agreement.

Question: How will things continue after the meeting in the Schorfheide?

Answer: The GDR is determined to consistently continue its policy toward the FRG based on the principles of peaceful coexistence. We seek goodneighborly relations. This has also contributed toward the meeting passing off in a constructive atmosphere which was advantageous for both sides. What is and remains important is that illusions are no substitute for realities. We want to carry on the policy of treaties with the FRG.

After the meeting at Werbellinsee we have reason to assume that there exists on the part of the FRG the willingness to further develop relations between the FRG and the GDR. Here it lies within the bounds of possibility to solve practical issues in which the other side is interested. In a situation in which the international situation is deteriorating, relations between the GDR and the FRG gain importance as a factor for peace and stability in Europe. If we are aware of this and act accordingly there can be gradual progress. We are ready for this.

CURRENT POLISH SITUATION RESPONSE REPORTED

Arrests at Warsaw Steelworks

LD161646 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw Radio has most recently reported that the behavior of society bears witness to an understanding of the emergency situation. Its supplies, despite many difficulties, are continuously improving. At the same time, the regulations of the state of emergency have been violated in several districts of the country.

Some Solidarity groups have organized strikes in some factories. In the Warsaw steelworks 250 people armed with iron bars entrenched themselves. After the intervention of the security forces and workers, the situation became settled, and the 250 participants in the action were arrested.

Calm in Warsaw Noted

LD170012 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] One of our television film crews was recently in Poland, originally on another task, but our colleague Sandor Regos naturally prepared an on-the-spot report as well, which was sent back via an adventurous path. Here is his report:

[Unidentified voice, presumably Regos] The general aspect of Warsaw's streets has somewhat changed since the introduction of the military state of emergency. The posters and calls to strike by the various Solidarity organizations have disappeared. There are fewer passenger cars; gasoline stations have been closed since Sunday. Thus, the people hastening to work have chosen mass transportation methods, with streetcars and buses running undisturbed.

Food stores are open. The supply of goods is neither better nor worse than in past weeks. All rationed foods can be acquired. The indications are that the emergency measures have a favorable effect on public order and on public conditions.

As the mines and the more important industrial plants -- for example, energy centers -- have been but under military control, power supplies are undisturbed; despite the minus 10 degrees temperature in Warsaw, houses are kept warm. Apart from the military and police units controlling the road crossings and the more important public buildings the Warsaw streets show (?only) the weekday appearance.

Daily Approves Measures

AU161501 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 15 Dec 81 p 2

[Unattributed article: "In Time"]

[Text] The struggle waged in Poland to defend and -- we hope -- to consolidate the socialist system entered a new phase pointing toward a solution on Sunday. Instituting a state of emergency was a necessary step that was impossible to postpone any longer. In the course of the increasingly fast-moving events of the preceding weeks, the counter-revolution had cast off its disguise and, emerging from behind its forward bastions, openly proclaimed its program: intensifying anarchy and, benefiting from it, seizing power.

The full depth of the perilous nature of the situation was revealed by the Radom Solidarity conference and then the Gdansk meeting of the organization's National Committee. It was here that a confrontation with the socialist state was openly proclaimed and the scenario of a take-over of power was worked out. Disregarding the social agreements concluded in August 1980, a position was adopted in favor of abolishing the PZPR's leading role, forming an interim government, holding premature "elections" and "making use of" -- plainly, expropriating -- radio and television stations.

"The results of the talks show clearly: The meeting of the government heads was an important contribution to the implementation of the Hungarian-Soviet joint declaration made during the 1979 Budapest visit of a top-level Soviet party and government delegation and the accords reached since at the meetings of Janos Kadar and Leonid Brezhnev, and strengthened further the friendly relations of the Soviet Union and Hungary", stresses NEPSZABADSAG.

MAGYAR NEMZET, NEPSZAVA

LD111414 Budapest MTI in English 1054 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Budapest, 11 Dec (MTI) -- The Friday morning newspapers published here cover widely the Soviet premier's visit to Hungary and the joint communique on it in their editorials.

"The Budapest visit of Premier Nikolay Tikhonov has brought a qualitatively new element in the Hungarian-Soviet relations," says MAYGAY NEMZET. "The friendly relationship of the two countries has so far been rendered closer and closer by mutual trips of party and government delegations, and clues to problems arisen during day-to-day work have been provided by the Crimean discussions of the first party secretaries regularly. Now the prime ministers came again to take stock of the immediate tasks of practical cooperation done within the theoretical frames marked out by the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Communist Party of Soviet Union. This means that the Hungarian-Soviet cooperation has becomeintegral with the two countries' policies, fitting more and more lively into the realm of things to be done day by day.

"Such a state of affairs is justified by a number of factors," goes on the editorial. "Firstly, tasks are turning increasingly complicated in both countries. The study of things in theory calls for a more thorough analysis and more attention to mutual observations, on the one hand, and the circumstances have to be examined from a closer range, on the other. The stage at which we both have arrived, along with all the socialist countries, presses for fresh solutions, and custom is no longer able to supply what the times demand. On top of that, the new and new challenges have to be countered in a world economic and political atmosphere which complicates further the coordinating activity and puts imagination to the test. This fact gives the recent prime ministerial meeting added significance.

"The joint communique on the Hungarian-Soviet prime ministerial talks reveals that in the present phase of their development the two socialist countries have crucial interests in the preservation of peace and the smooth continuation of construction work, for this is what conforms to the fundamental intentions of all affiliated states of the Warsaw Treaty organization and every socialist country. Even if the meeting fostered the direct ties of friendship between Budapest and Moscow in the first place, it was in fact a contribution to the common cause," ends the editorial of MAGYAR NEMZET.

Entitled "Fruitful Cooperation", the editorialized article of NEPSZAVA refers to Brezhnev's report to the 26th CPSU Congress, in which the secretary-general spoke appreciatively of Hungary's agricultural attainments. "It is then understandable," says the paper, "that the Soviet prime minister, availing himself of the opportunity, showed brisk interest in this subject. He paid invariably great attention to our industrial advances, with particular reference to cooperation and joint activity in third countries.

"We mention frequently that effective common work and a really fruitful cooperation requires a better knowledge of each other. This applies to relations among peoples as well as to the high-level meetings of politicians. The visit of Nikolay Tikhonov promoted largely the development of our bilateral links and a deeper acquaintance with each other, setting out the framework of our collaboration and outlining its content in the long run.

The formation of paramilitary detachments was proclaimed and partly begun. A mass meeting in several sectors of Warsaw was announced for 17 December, which, in the prevailing extremely tense political situation, reveals a political attitude equivalent to throwing a fuse into a powder keg. A national, so-called "active strike" was announced to begin on 21 December, which was intended to cap Solidarity's many months of obstructionist and boycotting policy.

As part of their policy of denial directed at preventing a solution, extremist Solidarity forces and their instigators and manipulators lurking in the background had been bent on repeatedly frustrating efforts by the PZPR and the government to regulate the disorderly economic situation, work out plans for improving it, defuse social tensions and develop a sound political atmosphere encouraging creative activity.

They paid lip service to wanting to participate, but they, in fact, refused to participate in anything that did not absolutely coincide with their platform. They paid lip service to seeking participation, but what they sought, in fact, was power, absolute power for themselves. Thus, they prevented trade union cooperation, the formulation of trade union law, adoption of economic reform plans and the establishment of a front of national accord. Day after day, they prevented normal productive work and the supply of the population with foodstuffs. However, not even that was enough for them. In recent days, they even perpetrated onslaughts in which explosives were used, proclaimed the slogan on infiltrating the Polish Armed Forces and lent their propaganda apparatus for the objectives of an illegal organization calling itself the Polish Labor Party and printed membership cards for it.

The Council of State was fulfilling its lawful duty in Poland when it decreed, in conformity with the stipulations of the Polish Constitution, a state of emergency, created the Military Council of National Salvation and implemented, within the framework of the state of emergency, measures to end the anarchy and chaos, ensure the country's internal order, the continuity of productive work and supplies and a socialist consolidation and avert the spectre of a civil war in the country, ensuring thereby that Poland cannot become a powderkeg in Europe.

PRESS REPORTS, COMMENTS ON TIKHONOV'S VISIT

NEPSZABADSAG 11 Dec

LD111658 Budapest MTI in English 1025 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Budapest, 11 Dec (MTI) -- The events of the just ended visit of Soviet Premier Nikolay Tikhonov in Hungary "have shown the genuine respect of the Hungarian and Soviet peoples for one another, and given evidence of the constant strengthening of our friendship and fraternity. A decisive role is played in this by the accord based on principles on all major questions, between the HSWP and the CPSU and that our state and social organs consider their common interest the permanent expansion of many-sided cooperation," comments NEPSZABADSAG on Tikhonov's visit in its Friday editions.

"This time the government heads discussed first of all work, and the expansion of our economic, technical-scientific and cultural cooperation", the article continues, calling to attention the new agreements concluded at the talks for the implementation of the production specialization and cooperation program valid till 1990, underlining that economic cooperation covers areas of vital importance.

Then it reads as follows: "If we get richer and our strength increases, this is to the benefit of not only our country but enchances the internatonal unity of the countries of the socialist community and equals a contribution to the cause of peace and progress. The imperialist ambitions seeking superiority of power were mentioned with concern at the talks of the prime ministers. They agreed that our countries and the rest of the members of the Warsaw Treaty must cooperate even more closely in order to promote disarmement and the consolidation of international security in the spirit of the coordinated socialist peace policy and the latest proposals of Leonid Brezhnev.

"The peace programme adopted at the 26th CPSU Congress is helpful in solving the most pressing problems faced in the intricate international situation today and is an apt contribution to the creation of a climate of confidence and mutual understanding among states. By setting forth that idea, the just concluded visit served well, besides our bilateral ties, the universal interests of mankind and the cause of peace too," ends NEPSZAVA.

HAVASI, FEJI ATTEND KISZ MEETING IN BUDAPEST

LD160344 Budapest MTI in English 1034 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Budapest, 15 Dec (MTI) -- The Central Council of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union (KISZ) met on Tuesday in Budapest under the chairmanship of First Secretary Gyorgy Feji. The meeting, which was attended also by Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the CC, will discuss the stand of the KISZ CC concerning the guiding principles of the [words indistinct] and the Council of Ministers on the building, maintenance and distribution of flats, and draft a proposal incorporating the tasks of the youth union in connection with the above. The body will discuss [words indistinct] other items on the agenda.

TRADE UNION COUNCIL HOLDS SESSION 11 DEC

LD121112 Budapest MTI in English 1030 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Text] Budapest, 11 Dec (MTI) -- The Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions [CCTU] met in session on Friday.

The first item on the agenda -- fulfilment of the current year's plan and outlines of next year's -- was discussed by Deputy Premier Lajos Faluvegi, president of the National Planning Office. He said, among other things: The living standard of the population could be preserved this year even amid more difficult than expected external economic conditions. Export grew faster than import, he said, and stressed that it was extremely important that the tendency of improvement of the national economic balance should continue next year. An additional portion of the company profits should be regrouped for the use of the state and higher performances forced out. The large-scale modification of the system of economic regulators serves the same purpose, as well as the government resolution to ensure better conditions for those companies which are capable of the most profitable exportation. Lajos Faluvegi explained that the government had elaborated an action program for the encouragement of the fulfilment of the principle tasks.

Speaking about the objectives of the living standards he explained, among other things, that smaller than this year, that is, about a 4-5 per cent rise was foreseen in wages. Wage control will be stricter which means also that the efficiently operating enterprises will have more scope for raising the workers' wages.

On behalf of the government, the deputy premier requested the help of the trade unions to resolving the difficult tasks. He requested, among other things, that when discussing the plans, the different forums of workplace democracy help find alternative solutions for boosting the profitable export of the companies and for saving material and energy. He asked that the workers, too, urge strict compliance with the principle that wages should be in harmony with actual performances, as fair waging is the condition of both efficient production and the prosperity of an enterprise.

In his address Laszlo Gal, deputy secretary-general of the CCTU, stressed: The trade unions consider it especially important that both the supply and choice of goods are satisfactory on the whole. The consumer prices have remained within the planned brackets, the switchover to the five-day workweek is running smoothly and the building of flats, kindergartens, creches and general schools is progressing as scheduled.

According to the trade unions, with powerful increase of performances it can be ensured that wages increase in the planned pace even under the modified conditions.

The trade unions consider it important that social benefits comply better with the actual social circumstances of the beneficiaries. In measure of the possibilities, first of all the lot of large families with several children and of young couples starting a family should be improved. With this goal in mind the trade unions will definitely urge the scheduled implementation of the flat-, kindegarten-, and general school-building plans, as well as of the projects directly influencing the conditions of living.

He said in connection with the socialist emulation movement: Competition goals different from the plan are not needed. The aim is that the requirements be met punctually everywhere.

He stressed that the sums available for social policy purposes must be used with great circumspection everywhere. There would be no point in urging the creation of new social welfare institutions in the same pace we were used to. In the present more difficult situation, the resources must be saved rather for the maintenance of the existing ones.

The speaker called on the trade unions to help solve the problems emerging in connection with the introduction of the five-day workweek. Stressing the significance of the innovation movement, he explained that the government would provide additional finances to encourage it.

As the second item on the agenda, Jozsef Timmer, secretary of the CCTU, discussed timely questions of the international trade union movement.

Speaking about the 4th Geneva Conference of the European Trade Unions, he mentioned with appreciation that the trade union leaders of Europe were entirely one in the expression of their concern for the escalating armament race and the accumulation of nuclear arms.

Jozsef Timmer said about the preparations for the 10th World Trade Union Congress to be held in Havana, the World Federation of Trade Unions creates the possibility for all trade unions of the world to attend the congress and contribute to the elaboration of the resolutions. The Hungarian trade unions endorese the documents to be tabled at the congress.

Jozsef Timmer then spoke about the Polish trade unions: "We sympathize with the Polish workers building socialism and wish that the Polish people, and within that the Polish trade unions, find and create the further ways and means of the construction of socialist society and the prosperity of Polish workers. We are ready to develop relations, to have exchanges and cooperate with all those who approach us with sincere intentions. At the same time we reject the attempts which are in contrast with our cause, the extreme stands of Solidarity and refuse every manifestation questioning our achievements, the socialist countries".

"What we support is that the representatives of the Polish workers, Polish trade unions fulfill a role in the society through which they can promote the cause of socialism and the genuine interests of the working people. In this spirit did we conduct talks with the representatives of the Branch Trade Unions during their recent visit to Hungary. We assure the Branch Trade Unions -- which, we are convinced, work in loyalty to the cause of socialism for the formation of the role of the trade union movement -- of our utmost support in their strenuous work performed in a critical situation", said the secretary of the CCTU.

REPORTAGE ON OFFICIAL STATEMENTS, MEETINGS

Military Council Statement

LD161912 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] A moment ago we received from PAP a declaration by the Military Council of National Salvation. Here is the full text:

Forces hostile to the socialist state, taking advantage of society's disorientation and the psychological shock caused by the introduction of a state of martial law, are trying to proclaim that this means the destruction of the road of democratization and renewal. In view of this, the Military Council of National Salvation makes the following declaration:

The council's aim is not to restore the methods of ruling and the forms of social life of before August, 1980. This was clearly formulated in the 13 December speech by Chairman of the Council Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, and in the military proclamation of the Military Council of National Salvation. There cannot and will not be any departure from that principle. There is no turning back from the fundamental premises of the process of democratization initiated last year.

Discredited, incompetent, corrupt people, people who do not understand the new situation, have no right of return to the country's political stage.

The creation of the Military Council of National Salvation and the harsh limitations emerging from the state of martial law were and are essntial, because the process of renewal was disrupted by forces hostile to socialism and the stability of the Polish state. Those forces tried to utilize the correct and essential process of process of profound democratization to weaken and overthrow the system, to carry out a coup d'etat of an antistate, counterrevolutionary character.

An attempt to put these aims into effect would mean fratricidal civil war. There is ample proof that in recent weeks specific measures were taken aimed in this direction.

Anarchy is the negation of democracy. The firm suppression of lawlessness and anarchy is the very first condition for renewed undertaking of the renewal processes and for carrying through profound reforms.

The Military Council of National Salvation states that, immediately after creating the conditions for guaranteeing law and order in the state, reforms will be started and continued with full energy, as will activities aimed at a still more profound reconstruction of the structures and mechanisms of social and political life which do not correspond to contemporary needs.

There is no other way for Poland. This should be understood by everyone. The painful shock was essential, in order to remove the threat to the state and its economy.

The Military Council of National Salvation, already in its first undertakings, has shown that it is determined to act for a radical improvement of the country's life. The people responsible for taking Poland into crisis have been isolated. The purge of the apparatus of authority of people who are dishonest, incompetent or who cannot cope with the current tasks has been speeded up. A relentless struggle has been announced against manifestations of unbridled criminality and speculation. There is continuation of the activity aimed at introducing the economic reform, which particularly requires order and efficient functioning of structures. In the next few days, information will be published concerning further measures taken in this direction.

The Military Council of National Salvation has no aims other than those it proclaimed on the day it was set up. The only supreme goal is the good of the whole nation. The council is acting, therefore, in the name of saving the basic content of socialist renewal and will do everything for that content to be brought into effect as quickly as possible.

The Military Council of National Salvation is determined to continue the line of agreement with every social force which bases itself on the supreme interests of the socialist Polish state.

At the same time, with all consistency, all those forces which try to hamper this kind of agreements will be combatted.

Economic Council Session

LD170004 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2134 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] The Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers, chaired by Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski, has assessed the economic situation in the country over the past 24 hours.

Ensuring the efficient functioning of fundamental links of the economy is a particular task not only in a situation of martial law but also because of the winter conditions. Despite the problems arising from this, it was stated on the basis of information presented by ministers that a considerable number of fundamental economic tasks are being implemented. Successful results are being noted in certain sectors. Food industry factories are working well. The increase in social discipline imposed by martial law is producing positive effects.

In the construction industry, for instance, the rate of work at many projects has increased -- at dairies and bakeries, among others. Work in the port of Gdynia is proceeding efficiently. The purchasing of grain crops and of animals for slaughter is improving in certain voivodships. On Wednesday, the purchase of animals for slaughter, was, according to reports, already nearly 1,000 tons greater than on Tuesday, 15 December. A greater amount of milk is also being purchased.

In order to encourage farmers to increase grain deliveries, it has been decided to speed up the introduction of the latest Z50 additional payment for a quintal of grain. This additional payment will be made as from tomorrow, 17 December.

Next the Economic Committee discussed the fuel-energy situation in the country and fixed tasks in this sphere. The thing here is, above all, that supplies to the population of electricity, heat and gas should be ensured. This is why coal will be directed on a priority basis to industrial power stations and heat and power generating plants, coking plants, and communal heat and power generating plants in towns and settlements.

Voivodas, in accordance with the powers they possess, are authorized -- in the event coal reserves at heat and power generating plants are below that required for 15 days -- to restrict supplies of hot water to homes.

The Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers defined priorities for the distribution of engine fuels. This is in a situation where there is an acute shortage of these fuels. The existing fuel reserves are earmarked, above all, for what is needed to clear snow from public roads, for medical and veterinary emergency services, for food transportation, for communal urban and intercity transportation, and for technical emergency services. The ban on gasoline sales to private customers has been retained. However, this ban does not apply to invalids who use invalid carriages and vehicles.

There should not be any disturbance in gas supplies to homes except for bottled gas supplies.

The Economic Committee recalled the absolute duty of production plants to observe the limits that have been fixed for electricity consumption.

The chief inspector of the power economy has been instructed to step up control from the point of view of the discipline of echelons of the economy in exploiting the limits allocated to them and in consuming gas, liquid fuels and coal.

The introduction of martial law has brought a considerable reduction in passenger traffic on the railroads and on state bus company [PKS] lines, resulting in the nonrational use of fuel. The Economic Committee has instructed the minister of transportation to restrict the number of long-distance trains and to reduce the number of journeys by PKS buses, especially those which duplicate railroad routes.

Amnesty, Court Proceedings

LD162136 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] At a press conference at the Ministry of Justice, an explanation was given of matters linked with the general amnesty and the functioning of the decree on detailed procedure regarding crimes and misdemeanors during the period martial law is in force.

As was explained, the general amnesty will be put into effect by all courts and prosecutor's offices in cases covered by the decree. The act of clemency covers, apart from deeds on which judgement has not been passed, also cases on which judgement at the first level has been passed and on which there is appeal to a higher level.

The decree of 12 December on detailed procedure in cases of crimes and misdemeanors during the period of martial law envisages three courses of procedure different from those contained in the code of criminal procedure: summary, simplified and accelerated.

More than 1/3 of all offenses which have been taken into consideration in the penal code have been earmarked for summary proceedings. [Word indistinct] of summary proceedings is the application of considerably more severe penal sanctions; the essence of the simplified proceedings is the elimination of certain trial procedures.

All deeds punishable by up to 3 years imprisonment come under the simplified proceedings. The accelerated proceedings, so far applied to cases of hooliganism -- and from October this year to cases of speculation -- have been widened by the decree to include a group of other offenses.

By applying accelerated proceedings, the authorities may forgo investigation against perpetrator caught red handed, or immediately afterwards, and brought to court by the militia within 48 hours.

Mailed Holiday Greetings Banned

LD161934 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] We have just received the following announcement from the Government Press Bureau:

The Office of the Council of Ministers reminds all organs of state administration, institutions and units of the national economy, about the ban on sending Christmas and New Year greetings through the mail.

Strict observance of this restriction is imperative for economy reasons, particularly in view of the current economic difficulties and in conditions of martial law.

OLSZOWSKI MEETS WITH SOCIALIST JOURNALISTS

LD162120 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] A meeting took place today in the capital between Stefan Olszowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, and press, radio and television correspondents from socialist countries accredited in Warsaw. The meeting dealt with the country's current situation. Leslaw Tokarski, director of the party Central Committee's Press, Radio and Television Department was present at the meeting.

OFFERS FOR LOCAL NATIONAL SALVATION COMMITTEES

LD162346 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] The Military Council of National Salvation is receiving more and more reports of many civic initiatives being spontaneously born in the country, whose aim is the desire to undertake active social measures for the good of Poland. Representatives of social and professional circles, people of different world outlooks, are coming forward (?with the initiative) of setting up committees of national salvation. They are declaring their readiness to undertake increased tasks at work and in the country's service at this particularly difficult time.

The Military Council of National Salvation assesses and receives with sympathy these signs of civic concern for the future of the homeland. The word of support, the proposed initiatives and the declarations of cooperation are being carefully analyzed. They are evidence of a deep understanding of the seriousness of the situation and the exigencies which have arisen in connection with it, and also of the broadening of a patriotic front of people supporting the Military Council of National Salvation and its measures taken in defense of the nation's threatened existence.

REPORTAGE OF ARRESTS, ACTIONS AGAINST DETAINEES

Prosecutor's Actions

LD162020 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Territorial units of the prosecutor's office have begun proceedings against those violating the martial law decree.

Referring to reports from yesterday, after a summary investigation and temporary arrest of the Lodz Region Chairman of Solidarity, Andrzej Slowik and his deputy, Jerzy Kropiwnicki, who are being charged with the organization and conduct of protest actions aimed at setting up strike committees, leading to a general strike, the Lodz Voivodship prosecutor's office today submitted a summary indictment to the Lodz Voivodship Court.

The regional prosecutor's office in Dabrowa Gornicza has begun summary investigation into the strike call by a group of members of NSZZ Solidarity at the Katowice steelworks in a special edition of the Wolny Zwiazkowiec bulletin and also a call to kill PZPR members, and to strike and resist decisions issued on the grounds of martial law regulations.

The regional prosecutor's office in Warsaw-Srodmiescie has begun a summary investigation and put under temporary arrest Malgorzata Lupinska, and Robert Czarnota, employees of the information office of the Independent Students Association, who disseminated anti-state publications, and Miroslaw Budrewicz, a Warsaw University student who disseminated leaflets calling for opposition to the martial law decree, and Roland Kruk, a Warsaw University student who attempted to organize a sit-in strike at Warsaw University.

The regional prosecutor's office for the Warsaw-Zoloborz district has instigated a summary investigation, and temporarily arrested Piotr Kwiecinski, who posted leaflets calling for disobedience of the law.

The regional prosecutor's office in Jaworzno has begun a summary investigation and put under temporary arrest Jan Kubiak, a student at the agricultural academy in Krakow, and Janusz Dubial, a member of NSZZ Solidarity at the Paris commune colliery, who on 14 December in Jaworzno posted leaflets issued by the Strike Committee of the Lenin steelworks calling for a strike.

The regional prosecutor's office in Bedzin has begun a summary investigation and put under temporary arrest Zdzislaw Zwolinski who called for a strike in the transportation depot of the general construction combine in Bedzin.

The regional prosecutor's office in Zgierz has begun a summary investigation and put under temporary arrest Piotr Tomalski who on 14 December in Aleksandrow Lodzki, while drunk, attacked with a sabre a member of the voluntary reserve of the Citizens' Militia and wounded him in the head.

The regional prosecutor's office in Nowy Tomysl has begun a summary investigation and put under temporary arrest Djacek Wyrwa who burgled a private apartment and stole various objects valued at Z40,000.

The Warsaw Voivodship Court today issued a temporary arrest warrant against Tadeusz Jandziszak, one of the accused in the trial against members of the leadership of an anti-state union called the Confederation for an Independent Poland [KPN]. The court decided that preventive measures used so far against the accused by the Citizens' Militia have not ensured the proper conduct of court proceedings, because Tadeusz Jandziszak used his freedom to increase his activities within the framework of KPN.

Detained Solidarity Officials

LD162028 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, a moment ago we received the first list of the extremist activists of Solidarity and illegal organizations who have been interned. The document reads:

By the force of the Council of State decree of 13 December 1981 on the state of martial law, a group of extremist activists of Solidarity and illegal antistate organizations have been interned. Among them are:

Edward Boruczki, chairman of Solidarity regional board in Gorzow Wielkopolski; Edmund Baluka, founder of the so-called Polish Socialist Labor Party [PSPP], member of Solidarity; Ryszard Blaszczak, member of the National Commission [KK] Presidium of Solidarity; Piotr Baumgart, member of the Main Board of NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers; Jacek (Bartyzel), activist of the so-called Young Poland [Mloda Polska] Movement; Krzysztof Bzdyl, activist of the so-called Confederation for an Independent Poland [KPN]; Seweryn Blumsztajn, activist of the former KSS/KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee]; Ryszard Bugaj, Solidarity KK expert; Wladyslaw Bartoszewski, collaborator of the former KSS-KOR.

Benedykt Czuma, activist of the so-called Defense of Human and Civil Rights Movement [Ropcio]; Jan Chmielewski, activist of the so-called KPN; Miroslaw Chojecki, activist of the former KSS-KOR; Tadeusz Chmielewski, chairman of the Solidarity regional board in Elblag.

Leonard Duszenko, member of the Presidium of the Solidarity regional board in southern greater Poland [Wielkopolska Poludniowa] and at the same time activist of Ropcio.

Andrzej Gwiazda, member of the Solidarity KK; Bronislaw Geremek, Solidarity KK expert; Krzysztof Golawski, activist of the so-called KPN; Andrzej Golawski, activist of the so-called KPN.

Marian Jurczyk, chairman of the Solidarity regional board in Szczecin and KK member; Seweryn Jaworski, member of the Solidarity regional board in Mazowsze and KK member.

Wojciech Karpinski, activist of the former KSS-KOR; Czeslaw Kijanka, chairman of the regional executive of Solidarity in Przemysl; Antoni Lopaczewski, chairman of the regional executive of Solidarity in Rzeszow; Jacek Kuron, leading activist of the former KSS-KOR and Solidarity expert; Wieslaw Kmiter, collaborator of the former KSS-KOR; Wieslaw Kecik, activist of the former KSS-KOR.

Jan Litynski, activist of the former KSS-KOR; Krzysztof Zlemanski, activist of the former KSS-KOR. Karol Modzelewski, member of Solidarity KK; Adam Michnik, activist of the former KSS-KOR; Jacek Merkel, member of the Solidarity KK Presidium; Emil Morgielewicz, activist in Ropico; Antoni Macierewicz, activist of the former KSS-KOR; Tadeusz Mazowiecki, editor in chief of the weekly SOLIDARNOSC; Michal Masior, member of the regional executive of Solidarity of the Silesia-Dabrowa region and KK member; Boguslaw Mikus, chairman of the regional executive of Solidarity of Chelm region; Eugenjsuz Matyjas, chairman of the regional executive of Solidarity in Leszno.

Janusz Onyszkiewicz, press spokesman of the regional executive of Solidarity in Mazowsze. Grzegorz Palka, member of the regional executive of Solidarity, Lodz region, and member of the KK Presidium; Antoni Pietkiewicz, chairman of the regional board of Solidarity in Wielkopolska Poludniowa region; Andrzej Piesiak, chairman of the Solidarity regional board at Jelenia Gora; Henryk Piwowarczyk, secretary of the regional board of Solidarity in Wielkopolska Poludniowa region and activist of the so-called KPN; Jozef Patyna, member of the regional board of Solidarity in Silesia-Dabrowa region and KK member.

Jaroslaw (Rypniewski), leader of the so-called Young Poland Movement in Gdansk; Jan Rulewski, chairman of the Solidarity regional board in Bydgoszcz; Zbigniew Romaszewski, activist of the former KSS-KOR and Solidarity KK member; Andrzej Rozplochowski, Solidarity activist in Silesia-Dabrowa region. Alojzy Szablewski, Solidarity activist [no region supplied]; Andrzej Sobieraj, chairman of the regional board of Solidarity in Radom region; Waclaw Sikora, chairman of Solidarity in Malopolska region; Stanislaw Sikora, activist of the so-called KPN; Jozef (Sreniowski) activist of the former KSS/KOR.

Antoni Tokarczuk, Solidarity KK secretary. Henryk Wujec, member of the regional board of Mazowsze Solidarity and activist of the former KSS-KOR; Jan Waszkiewicz, member of the KK Presidium; Stanislaw Wadolowski, deputy chairman of the Solidarity KK. Zygmunt Zawojski, chairman of the regional board of Podkarpacie Solidarity.

This is the first list of interned extremist activists of Solidarity and illegal organizations.

Strike Organizer Apprehended

LD162250 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2145 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Today, normal work continued in virtually all factories. There have been only a few attempts to disturb social peace and work at factories, mines and institutions. Former NSZZ Solidarity activists attempted to exploit people's ignorance concerning the martial law period regulations by inciting strikes. Such an instance occurred at the Feniks hosiery factory in Lodz where the former chairman of the Work's Committee embarked on strike agitation, which resulted in production being halted for several hours. A group of military personnel arrived at the plant, and following talks, the workforce resumed work.

A several-hour strike was held at a branch of the Ursus machine plant in Gorzow Wielkopolski in similar circumstances. Its organizers were apprehended. The forces of order had to intervene in a Lublin colliery, where a group of strikers was forced to vacate one of the shafts. The rest of the workforce stopped the strike voluntarily. In Krakow, the Lenin iron and steel plant has been completely cleared of strikers, as have the Krakow telepod electrotechnical works and the Leg thermopower station. In all instances the organisers of the strikes were apprehended.

Yesterday afternoon in Lodz, the forces of order were forced to disperse a crowd of young people gathering in front of the Centrum Hotel in connection with activities of a street agitator. In connection with this incident -- in which groups of teenagers accidentally and recklessly became involved -- it is necessary to renew the request to parents and guardians to show greater care for their children. They should not be in the streets without clear reason or without adult supervision.

We are living under martial law. This is a hard condition with severe requirements, to which we must subordinate our behaviour. We really must, because the violation of the precepts of social life is being acquired with ease, yet calm returns slowly. There are still forces prepared to throw everything into the scales, including human life.

Ministries Fire Incompetents

LD162140 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] For the incompetent implementation of the Council of State decisions on the introduction of the state of martial law, the minister and head of the Office of Maritime Economy on 15 December 1981 relieved Assistant Professor Mikolaj Kostecki as rector and Assistant Professor Henryk Dzierzek as deputy rector of the Higher Maritime School in Gdynia. The minister appointed Professor Wladyslaw Rymarz as rector of the Higher Maritime School in Gdynia.

For the incompetent performance of tasks deriving from the Council of State decree on the introduction of the state of martial law, the minister of the foundry industry and engineering industry relieved the following general managers from their posts:

General manager of the automatic press factory in Czestochowa, Leszek (?Kazbir); general manager of the copper foundry in Glogow, Witold Kowal; general manager of the automatic press works in Przemysl, Kazimierz Kedzior.

Following a proposal put forward by the Supreme Chamber of Control [NIK] for irregularities in economic activities and activities outside the field of production, the minister of the foundry industry and engineering industry relieved at the Zamek engineering works at Tarnowskie Gory, Boguslaw (?Bacman) as general manager; Henryk Lach as manager for investments; and Antoni Kusz as chief accountant.

At the same time the minister of the foundry industry and the engineering industry appointed Stanislaw (?Stanczykiewicz) as general manager of the Ursus tractor industry consortium; Zdzislaw Balcerak as general manager of Pafawag rolling stock works in Wroclaw; and Edward Miedzyborski as general manager of the (?Dozamet) metallurgical works in [name indistinct].

The Bydgoszcz voivoda relieved Zygmunt Swiatek as head executive officer of Janowiec town and parish; and also relieved as head executive officer of the parish: in Dragacz -- Alfons Szulo; in Dabrowa Chelminska -- Jozef (?Kukiszek); and in Lniana -- Witold (?Gilsztajn).

The Warsaw city president relieved on 16 December Jan Zdzislaw Leski as head executive officer in Nadarzyn parish, Zygmunt Kaczor as chief executive officer in Kzosnow parish and Adolf Jan Rzewuski as chief executive officer of Zakroczyn town and parish for improper execution of their duties, especially in the present situation which places special demands on local government organs.

The Opole voivoda has relieved Bronislaw Radom as head executive officer in (?Korfantow) parish. A check on the activities of this office showed a lack of supervision of the part of the chief executive officer concerning economic institutions and improper organization of the work of his office as well as a failure to deal with a great number of people's problems. Celina Mular has been relieved as chief executive officer in (?Zatrowie Wielkie) parish. A check at the office showed that the chief executive officer did not tackle her responsibilities properly and displayed a lack of efficiency and initiative. Many complaints had been received from local inhabitants about the work of the chief executive officer in question.

More Officials Fired

LD170050 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2134 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Excerpts] The press spokesman of the Ministry of Mining and Power Industry reports that on the basis of an assessment of the current situation, the minister of mining and power industry has recalled:

Zdzislaw Domagalski from the post of chief director of the power industry production and overhaul amalgamation in Wroclaw in connection with his loss of ability to effectively manage the organizational units under his power;

Adolf Dolmat from the post of director of the Energoblok Wybrzeze power station and industrial construction enterprise in Gdynia for incompetently fulfilling his tasks -- tasks arising from the decree of the Council of State on martial law. Zbigniew Czarnecki has also been recalled from the post of construction manager at this enterprise;

Jan Lewandowski, director of the production-overhaul enterprise in Lubliniec, has been dismissed for declining to carry out tasks arising from the decree of the Council of State on martial law;

Jozef Zuzak has been dismissed from the post of chief director at the mining machinery factory in Glinik Mariampolski for failing to fulfill his tasks arising from the decree of the council of state on martial law;

Pawel Gaz has been dismissed from the post of chief director of the Elwo mechanical appliances production plant in Pszczyna for not fulfilling his tasks arising from the decree of the Council of State on martial law;

Kazimierz Kucia has been dismissed from the post of chief director of the Rafako boiler and boiler installations production combine in Raciborz for losing the ability to manage units subordinated to him.

Leaders Under Investigation

LD162238 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2134 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] A press conference has been held at the headquarters of the prosecutor general's office on the subject of the office's tasks in the period of martial law.

The currently conducted proceedings against people who occupied leading state and party posts in the past and who committed crimes connected with abuse of their posts for personal purposes, were discussed.

[Begin recording of unidentified speaker at press conference] A number of these proceedings have already been completed. Acts of indictment have been presented to the court, among others against Zbigniew Nadratowski, former Wroclaw voivoda; Jerzy Przytarski, former Torun voivoda; Jozef Stepian, former Slupsk voivoda; Sliwinski, former Pila voivoda; and a series of other cases.

[Indistinct question from the floor]

[First voice continues] Because the cases of which I have just spoken have had acts of indictment presented in the past few days, over the past 2 weeks. In many other cases, progress has been made, consisting in the gathering of further evidence which has enabled accusations to be made and the interrogation of, among others, former Deputy Premier's Franciszek Kaim and Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk; former Bielsko Voivoda Jozef Labudek; former Zamosc Voivoda Stanislaw Jaruszek; former Mayor of Zamosc Jan Piskorski; former Bydgoszcz Voivoda Lehamnn; and several others.

These cases are in the final stage. But it must be stated that the state of martial law introduced throughout the country on 13 December this year has created, by the nature of things, serious difficulties for the finalization of these cases.

The curtailment of transportation and communications and finally the internment of a number of people who figure in these cases cause serious complications in the smooth execution of investigative activities, which may cause a certain delay in the implementation of earlier assumed deadlines for the conclusion of these proceedings. But I would like to stress very strongly here that these proceedings are being continued and will be concluded as quickly as at all possible. [end recording]

Col Boleslaw (Klisz) from the Supreme Military Prosecutor's Office, who was participating in the conference, said among other things, that the legal regulations of the state of martial law are and will be observed by the Military Prosecutor's Office with total consistency.

INTERNEES' FAMILIES MAY RECEIVE FINANCIAL AID

LD162140 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] The Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs has informed that work is currently in progress on the procedure for granting financial aid to families of persons interned under the regulations covering the state of martial law. These grants will ensure the necessary means for maintaining the normal standard of life of the families of such persons. Information on the subject will be made public as soon as the relevant decisions have been made.

WARSAW REPORTAGE ON CURRENT INTERNAL SITUATION

Students' Headquarters Raided

LD162112 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Summary from poor reception] A search has been made at the Independent Students Association headquarters on Szpitalna Street in Warsaw from where, even after the state of martial law was declared, action was taken to incite students to strike. Printing equipment has been seized together with large quantities of paper, organizational documents, propaganda material and literature testifying to the real character of the organization which, despite its declarations about being apolitical, is a political organization aiming at confrontation with the authorities.

Food Supply Improvement Efforts

LD162146 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] In order to improve the supply of staple foods to the population, the minister of agriculture and food economy has ordered the voivodas and the mayors of cities to undertake the following actions:

To speed up the deliveries of animals for slaughter due this month by 23 December in quantities specified in contract agreements for December; To make sure that the procurement of cereals is completed by 15 February 1982 in quantities as specified in contract agreements for this year's harvest; To make sure that deliveries of potatoes are completed by 31 April 1982 in quantities as specified in contract agreements for this year and as specified by the deadlines of the contract purchasing organizations.

On 15 December, 4,122 tons of meat were purchased. This indicates a clear increase in comparison with 14 December, on which 2,450 tons were purchased. One must add that this is about 900 tons less than planned for each day in December.

Operational Groups Continuing

LD170408 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] The regional operational groups, which from 26 October took care -- for almost a month -- of the functioning of more than 2,000 towns and regimes, have now begun implement ing the next stage of action.

They will continue with their tasks, and above all they will carry out [word indistinct] control of the fulfillment of the recommendations and conclusions they arrived at in the previous period, as well as settling those matters in which they intervened.

Under martial law, the groups will rigorously ensure the proper fulfillment of the duties incumbent on the administration bodies, trade, services, economic units, supplies as well as institutions in the social sphere.

(?Above all) care will be taken to ensure the appropriate conditions for the population, and to satisfy the community's needs. They will give particular attention to the lonely, elderly, sick, those who most feel the difficulties of the winter period.

The government representatives in soldiers' uniforms over the past week gained universal respect and recognition for efficient action, which serves well the needs of the community. Their return to the towns and villages is being welcomed with satisfaction and full trust.

Banking Facilities Reopen

LD161904 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1630 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Here is an important announcement for all those who want to deposit or withdraw money. Today, after a 2-day break, banks and Polish saving banks have reopened. We know this issue is of the great interest to our television viewers.

Bus, Train Services Cut

LD162122 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] The State Bus Company [PKS] is suspending long-distance bus runs and also tourist and leisure transportation operations until further notice. PKS bus stations will give detailed information in this matter. The State Railway Enterprise (PKP) reports that scheduled additional holiday period trains will not be running.

LOT Organizes Special Flights

LD162244 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2134 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Polish Airlines LOT have informed that charter flights will take place tomorrow to the following airports: To London - 1030; to Rome - 1130; to Istanbul - 1200; to Stockholm - 1400; to Budapest - 1145; to New York - 1225; to Moscow - 1700; to Paris - 1800.

These flights are entirely envisaged to carry foreigners and Polish service personnel from Poland and to bring back Polish citizens from the above airports. Seat reservations and the purchase of tickets can be made only at LOT offices, at 9 Warynski street. Passengers are requested to arrive at the airport 2 hours before the flight. The times of flights and the destinations may be altered.

Mobile Radio Use Suspended

LD162112 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] The Ministry of Communications announces that by virtue of clause 15, paragraph two, point two of the decree of the Council of Ministers dated 12 December of this year concerning implementation of the decree on martial law in the sphere of communciations, as from 14 December the operations of mobile radio-communications, land radio-communications networks throughout the country are suspended until further notice, with the exception of the network at the disposal of the ambulance and fire services.

[Words indistinct] are permitted by the authorized authorities in cases when the country's security is in danger.

Ethylene Sales to Invalids

LD161658 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] The petroleum produce distribution board [CPN] announces that as of Thursday, 17 December, CPN gasoline stations will resume sales of ethylene for invalid vehicles having the appropriate registration documents and markings.

Foreign News Coverage Resumes

LD162116 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1908 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Excerpt] For the last few days Polish radio has broadcast mainly information and commentaries concerning the matters of Poland, the matters closest and most painful, and we shall continue to live overwhelmed with our affairs for a long time. But, after all, there is an outside world, a world of complicated problems, violent events, often momentous events. We must not forget about the world and hence the decision to broadcast, as from today, a magazine of international affairs.

Bulgarian Premier on Supplies

LD162344 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2134 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Bulgarian Premier Grisha Filipov has received Polish Ambassador to Bulgaria Wladyslaw Napieraj. The talks covered, among other things, additional supplies of market goods from Bulgaria to Poland.

Visa Agreements Suspended

LD162230 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 16 Dec 81

["Communique" issued by the Passport Office of the Ministry of Internal Affairs]

[Text] In connection with the introduction of a state of martial law in the Polish People's Republic on 13 December of this year, agreements on nonvisa traffic concluded with the governments of the Republic of Austria, the Republic of Finland and the Kingdom of Sweden have been suspended. Citizens of the above-mentioned states who arrived on Polish territory before 13 December who intended to say, should obtain a visa at the nearest passpart department of the voivodship headquarters of the citizens' militia before 21 December. Persons who do not fulfill this obligation must leave the territory of Poland 21 December.

Presidium Statement

LD151818 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] The Union of Socialist Polish Youth [ZSMP] Central Board Presidium, which met today in Warsaw, discussed the current situation in the union's branches in the country. Lt Col Moroslaw Hermaszewski, member of the Military Council of National Salvation, who took part in the debate, presented the council's attitude toward the union's activity and stressed the role of 500,000-strong union in the country's present difficult situation. ZSMP activity is of particular importance in work enterprises.

The ZSMP Central Board Presidium has adopted a statement which states: For a number of hours our state has been operating in conditions of martial law. In view of the present sociopolitical situation the state of martial law constitues the last chance for preventing the greatest evil: The threat of confrontation and the specter of civil war. We must not allow our generation to start adult life with bloodshed.

We are treating the state of martial law as temporary, the statement reads. It must serve to liquidate negative signs in the life of the community, to restore law and order, to create conditions for democratically restructuring political bodies, and to introduce economic reform. The restoration of social order and honest work by all of us are the conditions for joint action by all Poles for the future of the fatherland.

We expect that persons whose activity led the country into the crisis will be brought to justice. Martial law does not slow down the process of socialist renewal and the creation of a real basis for national accord, the statement of the ZSMP Central Board reads.

Women Support Military Council

LD162340 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Representatives of women's organizations have conveyed to Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation, a letter addressed to all women in Poland. The fate of our fatherland, our homes and our families are at stake, reads the letter. In this hour of dire testing, we appeal to all Polish men and women with deepest concern and hope. We are doing it because we believe that saving the fatherland and freeing it from the claws of destructive chaos is also in our hands. We have the moral right and duty to ardently appeal to all Poles to give to Poland everything that is most valuable today: toil, work, wisdom and caution. We must today defend the supreme values: the independence of the fatherland, its material existence, respect for mothers and fathers, for the law and honesty, and above all for life and peace for our children.

Our husbands, sons, brothers; mothers and sisters! Stand by the side of those for whome the salvation of the nation is the only goal, who directed by patriotic feelings are pushing aside the danger of the collapse of our state, and fighting for bread and peace. If some of you are still divided by a lack of trust or conflicts, shake hands in order to jointly support the banner raised by the Military Council of National Salvation and by all the people of good will. Let us have trust. A lot depends on us.

ZBOWID Supports Martial Law

LD162324 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] The Executive Committee Presidium of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy [ZBOWID] issued a statement today which says, among other things:

Filled with anxiety about the destiny of the country, socialism and independence, we have made our position clear on a number of occasions, calling for a halt to the attacks of hostile forces which developed their activities against Poland. We fully accept the motives which were the basis of the decision to introduce the state of martial law. We call on all members of our combatants' union and all Poles and patriots truly devoted to their nation to fully mobilize our resources for the sake of saving our country, says the statement of ZBOWID Executive Committee Presidium.

DOBROSIELSKI: 'NOTHING DRAMATIC HAS HAPPENED'

DW161307 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 16 Dec 81 p 7

[Report by Geneva correspondent Pierre Simonitsch on an interview with Polish Deputy Foreign Minister Marian Dobrosielski on 15 December in Geneva]

[Text] "Nothing dramatic has happened in Poland." This is how Polish Deputy Foreign Minister Marian Dobrosielski views the situation in his homeland after the imposition of martial law.

The former professor of philosophy, who entered diplomatic service in 1948, has experienced several crises. At present he is caught in Geneva because the Warsaw airport is still closed.

Dobrosielski learned about the taking over by a military council when he was taking part in a Geneva meeting of the Pugwash Movement established in 1957 by scientists from the East and West. On Tuesday he received the correspondent of FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU for a talk lasting for more than one hour. He said that the imposition of martial law in Poland is a "grave but necessary decision to avoid a national catastrophe, bloodshed and a fraternal war."

Dobrosielski rules it out that this decision could have been dictated by Moscow. "The Soviet Union never had a military intervention in Poland in mind," he says, adding that "Moscow would have had to pay too dearly for that. In doing this, the Soviets would have worked into the hands of the Americans. A Soviet invasion in Poland would give NATO a pretext to introduce nuclear medium-range arms in Europe and to possibly take action against Cuba, Angola and other countries. The Western governments know this very well. If the alleged danger of a Soviet invasion is being stressed daily, it only serves the fanning of tensions and the sowing of mistrust between us and our allies, which would be detrimental to our vital interests."

Earlier Soviet interventions are considered by Dobrosielski as "not comparable with the current situation in Poland with regard to time and circumstances." The Soviet Union is naturally most concerned by developments in Poland, but it has rendered economic aid amounting to $4.5 billion to make the Polish economic function at least halfways. "Had the West helped proportionally and according to its possibilities, the crisis would have been mostly overcome today," says Dobrosielski, pointing out that 50 percent of the Polish industry works with Western licences.

The deputy foreign minister believes that action by the Soviet Union would take place only if civil war broke out, or if there were complete economic collapse in Poland. One must view the location of Poland in the center of Europe in a concrete military-strategical situation. If a vacuum were created here, grave world-political consequences could ensure socialist developments in Poland and loyalty to the alliance are inevitably outlined for Dobrosielski. Deviation from the Warsaw Pact is out at a time when Spain's NATO membership is on the agenda.

Dobrosielski's career explains why his argumentation is geopolitical in nature. For 30 years he had represented his country in the UN General Assembly, as embassy counselor in Washington and as head of the delegation to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. In between he had been the director of the Polish Institute for International Affairs. He spent World War II as a soldier in the French Army and was interned with the Polish division in Switzerland where he studied philosophy after the war. His favorite hobbies include the translation of aphorisms by Ebner-Eschenback, Lichtenberg and Oscar Wilde.

According to Dobrosielski, the situation in Poland is "a combination of various crises -- economic, political, social and moral." In his opinion it is the leaders of Solidarity, among whom there are many young and inexperienced people to whom the whole thing is a great adventure, who are culpable of the aggravation of the situation. For a long time the government had kept all doors open and sought national understanding. This national understanding continues to remain the only remedy for leading Poland out of its most complicated crisis in the postwar era.

Hence the imposition of martial law is only a temporary measure which will be abolished again as soon as possible. The trade union Solidarity, whose 10 million members Dobrosielski can "very well visualize as a stabilizing force sharing in the shapings of things and in the responsibilities," remains one of the most important partners for national understanding. The free trade union has not been dissolved, only its activities have been temporarily suspended. Its leaders have not been put under arrest but have just been "isolated."

Despite the current abolition of civil rights Dobrosielskiy does not see any return to the former communist model. "A return to the era before July 1980 (the beginning of the Gdansk strikes) is neither possible nor desired. The present measures are intended to ensure that the renewal and the democratization will continue. The agreements with Solidarity will be observed, as will be the economic reform which strongly differs from other socialist countries. The socialists theory is aimed at serving man and not vice versa. There is no such things as an artificial social model that could simply be imposed on a nation, regardless of its historical background. But we were facing chaos, and any government is responsible for ensuring that state life continues. Had some people in the Solidarity leadership succeeded in prevailing with their ideas of a seizure of power, this would have resulted in a totalitarianism unprecedented in Polish history."

The deputy foreign minister believes that General Jaruzelski is seeking "authentic national understanding in which all political and social forces that count will be included." The only solid basis of the steps forthcoming is the recognition of the constitution under which Poland has a socialist system, as well as the respect for international responsiblities. Everything else may be subject to negotiations.

SOLIDARITY OFFICIALS RENOUNCE OPPOSITION

PZPR, State Loyalty Declared

LD161838 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1826 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] We have received a statement, by way of PAP, from Zdzislaw Rozwalak, chairman of the regional board of the NSZZ Solidarity Wielkopolska. Here is the text of the statement: "I declare that I am a loyal citizen of the Polish People's Republic. I declare myself firmly for the socialist system as defined in the constitution. I support current legal order, as defined by the war decree of the Military Council of National Salvation. I undertake to observe it.

As a former chairman of the NSZZ Solidarity Wielkopolska, I firmly declare that I am cutting myself off from forces which act in the union against the authority. I am also against the formation of all parties and organizations which violate the socialist character of the country. I am not against the PZPR and I fully reconcile myself with the need and necessity for its leading role in socialist Poland. [Signed] Rozwalak, Pozan 14 December 1981

Radom Strike Leader Statement

LD171334 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1100 GMT 17 Dec 81

["Text" of statement by Dr Janusz Walasek, chairman of the NSZZ Solidarity Works Commitee at the Higher Engineering School in Radom, on 17 December -- read by announcer]

[Text] In the past the academic community rallied in part around Solidarity has not always been content with the decisions adopted by the Higher Engineering School [WSI] authorities. The Radom conflict and the proclamation of the sit-in strike were directly brought about by the decision of the WSI Senate on holding elections of WSI authorities in the Radom WSI in a universal and direct election which, in the veiw of the members of Solidarity, was not in line with the draft higher education bill.

Our demands have received the support of the Interfactory Workers' Committee [MKR] Solidarity, Radom regions, of the National Coordinating Committee for Education, and the National Coordinating Commission of the Independent Students Association [NSZ]. The development of the Solidarity action in the National academic community and the linking of the Radom issue with the demands for the introduction to the Sejm of the draft higher education bill caused a strike in the majority of universities in the country.

At this point, with the intensification of the national strike campaign, I realized that the strike committee in the Radom WSI, which I chaired, had lost total control over the strike action in the Radom college. The proposals for resolving the conflict made by the chairman of the MKR Radom region, Andrzej Sobieraj, suggesting the removal of Rector Hebda by force from the WSI territory by an organized group of Radom Workers, have not been treated seriously by me personally and by the strike committee.

Now, various proposals for resolving the conflict could, in my opinion, lead to the exacerbation of the situation. This would help the extremist Solidarity elements to step up tension. I admit that at the end of the strike the strike committee tried to launch an appeal to other universities urging an end to the Solidarity protest actions, since they were doing most damage to the string students.

Unfortunately, the extremist voices of the representatives of the MKR Radom region and of respresentatives of the national committee for education and the NZS National Coordinating Commission have been unequivocally striving for the continuation of the national strike action in the academic milieu and for further tension in the country. This tension, particularly at the beginning of December, was in my opinion needed by the Solidarity extremists to achieve political aims.

I am also personally deeply convinced that in the present situation in the country it is necessary to discontinue without fail all strike actions in the academic milieu, because any exacerbation of the situation could bring about tragic and incalculable consequences.

I also state that all sober prudent voices in our fatherland, among which I include myself, should vigorously seek to calm the situation in Poland and seek, in a businesslike and objective way, to rebuild the trust in union workers, whose supreme objective should be care for the stabilization of the ccuntry's economy and a rapid extrication from the crisis tormenting us.

I also state that in my future union activities I will be guided by the principle of non-interference by the union in matters of a political nature and I will condemn all such attempts and view them as aimed against the supreme good, which is social peace.

I consider the submission of the above statement to be my duty because I feel I am a loyal citizen of this country who wants to eradicate from its life all anarchistic and extremist persons who do not have the good of our fatherland at heart.

I sent the above statement, as conforming to the truth, to be disseminated in academic milieus through the mass media.

Slupsk Leader's Appeal

LD161944 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1840 GMT 16 Dec 81

["Text" of appeal by Wojciech Zierke, chairman of the Executive of NSZZ Solidarity to members of Slupsk region Solidarity -- announced as "sent to us by PAP"]

[Text] Today, I had an opportunity to talk to Lieutenant General of the Polish Army Henryk Rzewkowski, plenipotentiary of Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, and of the Committee for National Defense and the Military Council of National Salvation for the Slupsk Voivodship.

The uniform of the Polish soldier and the eagles sown into the lapels of his uniform convinces us all that the honor of the Polish soldiers' uniform will not be stained by actions against the Polish nation and its working class. On behalf of the suspended union and unionists I have asked the general: Why not in March, why so late?

The answer I will pass on to colleagues at meetings throughout the Slupsk region in the interfactory coordinating commissions on 16 and 17 December this year, which will be held with the permission of the operational staff and in the presence of its representatives.

I have also received the assurance that the region's union activists will be gradually released from the interment center. In view of the above, I suspend all protest actions by union members throughout the Slupsk region for an undetermined period of time and appeal to you to refrain from actions infringing the martial law decree. According to the assurance given by Lt Gen Henryk Rzewkowski, the law in our country will always be equal for all, and justice will mean justice.

There is one Constitution for the citizens of this country, just as there is one statute of the NSZZ Solidarity. I am convinced that as a nation we must trust the Polish Army [words indistinct]. It is time to end the painful divisions in homes and factories.

NSZZ Solidarity after a return to calm, must detach from the Solidarity train the freight-cars containing men who conduct -- at the union's expense -- political and opposition activities against the legal order in the country, as well as the enemies of our Constitution. We must ourselves aim at purging our ranks of men who during the period of renewal, have not proved themselves in union activities.

The 16-month period of the union's activites was long enough to promote the conviction that there is no longer any return to before August. The August upsurge of the working class can never be thwarted. History would never forgive us this. The implementation of agreements, signed in Szczecin, Gdansk, Jastrzebie and Ustrzyki for the good of our fatherland must be implemented jointly.

REPORTAGE OF DAILY EVENTS UNDER MARTIAL DECREE

PZPR Activists 'Patrol'

LD161908 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1800 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Patrols wearing red and white armbands with the letters "PRL" [Polish People's Republic] have appeared on the Warsaw streets. These are the activists of workers' organizations of the PZPR base in the largest factory work forces. They have volunteered to patrol the streets and to help to maintain law and order. Civil defense units have been militarized and are under military discipline.

Industrial Enterprises Working

LD170352 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] In a decisive majority of enterprises of the Ministries of Mining and Machine Industry, normal work is in progress. The enterprises subject to the amalgamation of iron and steel foundries are working without disturbances, as are the enterprises in the Silesian region grouped under the amalgamation of nonferrous mining and metallurgy. This is also true for factories of this ministry in the voivodships of Kalisz, Sieradz, Bielsko-Biala, Bialystok Tarnow, Zielona Gora, Kielce and Radom.

The Lenin steelworks continue production. The "Warszawa" steelworks is working normally, as are such enterprises in the capital as the Swierczewski works, the "Polkolor" and (Radwar) factories. Research centers such as the Industrial Motorization Institute; the Radio-Telecommunications Institute; the Institute of Precision Mechanics, and the Institute of Electrotechnology did not have their work interrupted.

Work Boycotts in Silesia

LD161954 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] The rhythm of life in the country, as the PAP Katowice correspondent reports, depends to a considerable extent on the work of the miners.

Yesterday, the workforce of Siemianowice colliery extracted 13,500 tons of coal, approximately the same amount it has been delivering on every working day this year. Also, there have been no problems with wagons.

Today's morning shift output was sent to peasant self-help [samopomoc chlopska] in Wloclawek; the Lodz power and heating plant, and to customers in Bydgoszcz.

Unfortunately, there are cases of work boycotts in the large industrial agglomeration of Silesia. This is meeting with firm counteraction. Order has been restored in several collieries of the Rybnik coal basin. The organizers of the unrest were apprehended.

Krakow PZPR Appeal 16 Dec

LD161654 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] The Enterprise Party Committee at the municipal offices of the city of Krakow has appealed to all administration workers of Krakow city and Voivodship that, in the present situation, work in the state administration should be regarded as a service which puts all party members under an obligation to maintain special party and professional discipline and close cooperation with managements and colleagues. Duties should be performed conscientiously and thoroughly, citizens should be treated and served properly and systematically and people's problems should be treated with particular understanding and kindness.

Krakow Streets 'Calm'

LD170436 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Wednesday is the 4th day of martial law and the 4th working day in the extraordinary situation.

We learn from a PAP correspondent that in Krakow factories, colleges and in the city streets calm prevails today. The last centers of unrest have disappeared.

The workforces and management of industrial enterprises embark on gigantic efforts to introduce a normal production process. Intensive work designed to ensure production capacity has been in progress since this morning in the Lenin iron and steelworks. A number of factories report raw material and energy problems.

Local Cooperation Reported

LD161438 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] The seriousness of the present moment requires discipline and an overwhelming majority of the public has given convincing evidence of this by turning up for work. For instance, in Skierniewice Voivodship, all industrial plants are operating normally.

It is with understanding that the workforces received the decision by the Military Council of National Salvation. There is no trouble getting bread or milk. Szczecin shops are working efficiently as well. In some areas of the city there were temporary shortages yesterday as for as bread is concerned. However, shops were well stocked up today. In the shops where demand was higher than usual, shop assistants gave up their lunch breaks and put in an hour's overtime. This was the case yesterday in the food shop Agata situated in the city center, as well as in some other shops. It is again confirmed that much can be put right given goodwill and a sympathetic attitutde.

Nowy Sacz Reported 'Normal'

LD170056 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Life in the Nowy Sacz region is basically proceeding normally, brief interruptions at work took place the day before yesterday, and yesterday at the (Wilnik) drilling and joining machinery plant in Gorlice, at the electro-coal plant in Nowy Sacz, and at the Nowy Sacz Voivodship transportation enterprise. (Wilnik) and the voivodship transportation enterprise have been added to those plant which have been militarized. At both factories the general directors have been dismissed.

The secretariat of the voivodship party committee in Nowy Sacz reports that a political assessment has been made of the work done by party leaderships and echelons.

Today, work proceeded normally at all Nowy Sacz enterprises and institutions. Supplies to the stores are sufficient. One can observe a mood of solemnity and concern and there are signs of humane mutual assistance.

Gorzow Reported 'Normal'

LD170058 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] The decisive majority of the enterprises and institutions in Gorzow Voivodship have also been working normally and relatively peacefully. Trade is functioning fairly well -- the same is true of health service establishments. Municipal transportation -- especially the buses -- has been working. In the opinion of many passengers, better since last Monday than before the state of martial law was introduced. The main difficulties encountered by many enterprises and institutions have been caused by the prolonged lack of fuel and of certain raw and other materials.

Kalisz Situation Reported

LD162354 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] In the Kalisz Voivodship a number of decisions designed to ensure the normalization of socioeconomic life and the proper functioning of services in martial law conditions have been adopted.

A PAP correspondent reports that the voivoda has authorized the mayors and executive officers to introduce the necessary restrictions of the sale of certain food and industrial articles not encompassed by rationing. This applies to a certain group of foods and some industrial articles in general use.

The health services operate efficiently. In the past few days, approximately 75 calls for ambulances have been relayed by the militia patrols and the telephone exchange. There is also a direct telephone link between the Kalisz Voivodship hospital with clinics in Poznan, Wroclaw and Lodz.

Lubogora Farm Reported Normal

LD162126 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] A PAP correspondent reports from Zielona Gora that after the well publicized -- both in Poland and abroad -- strike and protest action of Solidarity, unjustified and groundless as it was, at the state farm enterprise in Lubogora on the territory of the Swiebodzin agricultural consortium, work at the enterprise is now progressing completely normally.

Before the state of martial law was introduced the general manager of the farm enterprise in Lubogora and his deputy, as well as managers of farms in Lubogora and in [name indistinct] were suspended from their duties. On 13 December -- in accordance with the law in force -- they were reinstated in their posts.

At present, reports the PAP journalist, the work forces of the various units of the Lubogora enterprise are carrying out their duties with a special sense of responsibility, rallying together in their daily toil for the good of the country. The work force of this enterprise is very well aware of the responsibility which, especially today, rests on their shoulders: responsibility to the nation and to the socialist state.

AFP: SOME 40,000 INTERNED SINCE 13 DECEMBER

NC161724 Paris AFP in English 1716 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] 16 Dec (AFP) -- Up to 40,000 people have been interned in Poland since the state of siege proclamation on Sunday, sources close to Solidarity said, according to reports reaching Paris from Warsaw today. As well as trade unionists, numerous intellectuals, notably from Warsaw and its science faculty, were interned, Solidarity said.

The reports reaching Paris from Solidarity sources in Warsaw said that the union federation was now operating clandestinely and organising a strike movement against the state of siege authorities. The authorities had launched a nationwide manhunt against Solidarity leaders who escaped the first draconian arrests, the Solidarity sources said.

Meanwhile, Solidarity had formed a clandestine national strike committee, headed by the federation's National Committee Vice President Mioslaw Krupinski, as well as other underground structures, the sources said.

Soviet commissars have taken over Warsaw University and its science faculty according to academic and student sources in Warsaw, reports reaching AFP in Paris today stated.

The reports said that numerous people were arrested in the two seats of learning just before mid-day yesterday and that large contingents of militia and army forces surrounded Staszic Palace, which houses the Science Academy, the sources said.

Meanwhile, unconfirmed rumours in Warsaw yesterday said that Soviet officials had arrived in the city, the reports reaching AFP stated.

Arrests throughout Poland since Sunday, when martial law was declared, included huge numbers of party members, informed sources said in Warsaw, according to reports reaching AFP in Paris. Notably among them was Stefan Olszowski, responsible for propaganda and the media, who had disappeared, the sources said. Families of party Central Committee members had been shepherded away to secret locations outside Warsaw, the sources said.

No senior staff members at the Polish Unified Workers' (communist) Party headquarters in Warsaw could be seen yesterday. Only lower-level personnel were reported at the building.

In Madrid, Polish delegates to the conference on European security and cooperation said there had been no clashes whatsoever between the Polish Army and civilians since last Sunday. According to these diplomats, the Armed Forces used tear gas and water hoses, however, against demonstrators but not fire-arms.

The diplomats added that the Soviet and Hungarian planes arriving in Warsaw were bringing in food at the request of the Polish authorities so as to meet the needs of the population. All reports about outside military interventions from Moscow or elsewhere were false, they added.

In Rome, Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo said in a televised interview that Solidarity's President Lech Walesa was assigned to residence in a house on the outskirts of Warsaw.

Mr Colombo added that both Warsaw University and its students' hostel had been evacuated by the Armed Forces following the arrest of some 40 professors.

In Ottawa, External Affairs Minister Mark MacGuigan said today there appreared to be a large "passive resistance" movement in Poland, but little violence.

After a meeting with the Polish ambassador and reading reports from the Canadian Embassy in Warsaw, Mr MacGuigan said: "We understand the resistance in Poland is not active but passive, that there seems to be only very sporadic violence and in general there is no fighting".

In Copenhagen, the local agent for the Polish Polferies Company, which runs ferry services between the Baltic port of Swinoujscie and Scandinavia, said they were informed the service to Denmark had been temporarily suspended. The only ferry service still in operation was that between Swinoujscie and Ystad, in Sweden.

In Paris, French labor leader Edmond Maire said today after a meeting with Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy that reports indicated nine people had been killed and some 45,000 people had been arrested in Poland. Mr Maire, who heads the democratic French Confederation of Labor, one of three major French labor groupings, said that Mr Mauroy had been informed of the deaths and arrests through a diplomatic dispatch.

A Polish newpaper smuggled into Sweden today said in a front-page article that Polish troops had ejected workers occupying the Szczecin shipyards late Monday night. "Order has been restored", said yesterday's issue of a local Polish newspaper, WAIDOMOSCI SSCZECINSTIE. "The leaders of the movement have been arrested."

But it was still impossible to assess today whether the forced evacuation of the shipyard workers had led to violence, as foreigners landing in the Swedish port of Ystad from Poland had said.

In Stockholm, Swedish Academy of Sciences Secretary Olof Tandberg said that shipyard workers in Gdansk, Gdynia and Szczecin had returned to work today. "The arrest of Lech Walesa, their leader, has apparently disarmed them, and they have turned their backs on Solidarity", he said. Mr Tandberg said that Eastern block scientists had transmitted an appeal to him issued by around 60 pro-Solidarity Polish scientists who are in hiding. They called for food, medicine and blood. "This indicates that some have been wounded," he said.

ENVOY TO SWEDEN SAYS WALESA UNDER HOUSE ARREST

LD171022 Stockholm International Service in Swedish 1000 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] The Polish ambassador to Stockholm, Pawel Cieslar, who was interviewed on Swedish Radio this morning, announced that Solidarity leader Lech Walesa is under house arrest in a villa outside Warsaw.

EPISCOPAL COUNCIL 'DENOUNCES' GOVERNMENT

NC170954 Paris AFP in English 0946 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Excerpts] 17 Dec (AFP) -- Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader, is in "isolation" in a government villa outside Warsaw, the TIMES newspaper reported in London today, quoting church sources who had seen the Solidarity leader.

The TIMES' Warsaw correspondent said the religious sources had found Mr Walesa "in good health." He said they had told him that the free union leader had told military authorities he "could not take any decisions without the rest of the Solidarity Presidium."

The TIMES also reported conflicting accounts of Mr Walesa's mental condition. Solidarity sources said he was "psychologically strong," the newspaper said, but Polish officials said he was "broken psychologically and weeping, but refusing to sign any docuemtns."

In Paris, Polish Ambassador to France Eugeniusz Kulaga cancelled without explanation a live radio interview, scheduled for this morning, a French national radio spokesman said today. Mr Kulaga had agreed to the interview yesterday, after giving his assent to subjects that were to be discussed during the discussion. But last night, he cancelled the appearance.

Didier Lecat, the journalist who was to conduct the interview, speculated on the air that Mr Kulaga did not want to comment on assertions by Frence Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy yesterday that nine people had been killed and 45,000 imprisoned since Poland's declaration of a state of siege on Sunday. Mr Mauroy cited diplomatic sources in making his statement. Mr Lecat noted that the political advisor of the Polish Embassy in Paris had said yesterday on French Television that there had not been bloodshed in Poland.

Meanwhile the Polish central episcopal council has denounced the council set up by Prime Minister General Wojciech Jaruzelski, in a dramatic message to the country, official French sources said in Paris. The Polish church said that the nation "will not back down, and will not give up the democratic renewal", according to telegram-style excerpts of the appeal reaching the French capital.

"Population terrorized by military forces. Massive internments in deplorable conditions. Blow to hope and national understanding. The nation will not back down and will not give up democratic renewal. We demand freedom of action for Solidarity chairman, as absolutely essential to national equilibrium," the excerpts read.

Informed French sources said the message meant that the Polish church was clearly hardening its opposition to the military takeover. They added that it could reflect a failure in attempts at discussions between Gen Jaruzelski and church leaders.

Gen Jaruzelski apparently had wanted the support of the Catholic hierarchy. But the sources believed that church leaders had posed Mr Walesa's release as a precondition for such support.

On Sunday, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, the Polish primate, called for "reason" in a sermon that was widely quoted on Polish Television. But Archbishop Glemp also said the state of siege was "the beginning of the road to violence" and "a violation of human rights."

GIEREK REPORTEDLY IN MOSCOW FOR SECURITY REASONS

LD161746 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Order is not reigning in Warsaw. We are receiving news from everywhere now; it is fragmentary and difficult to verify. Nevertheless, it all adds up to the same thing: order is not reigning in Poland.

Mr Gierek has arrived in Moscow. Gierek was sent there for reasons of security. He was the former party chief, held responsible for all the economic errors since 1970.

UNIDENTIFIED 'POLISH' RADIO SAYS MANY DEAD

LD170008 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2326 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Now at 0026 the latest news from Poland with evidence from radio hams obtained by (Andres Montes): [brief indistinct recording of broadcast]

[Montes] The recording of a telegraphic broadcast in the 14.081 kilohertz frequency which says it is coming from Poland. [brief indistinct recording of broadcast]

They are jamming (?the transmission now) from the station which is continually broadcasting the same message: /People dead. Battle tanks on the streets. Many people dead./ [passage between slantlines read in English] The people are dying. Battles and tanks on the streets. Many people are dying.

This message is repeated time and time again with brief intervals, and quickly stopping the broadcast for obvious reasons; so as not to be identified.

As is also very understandable, the station does not give its call sign.

NAMES OF ARRESTED INTELLECTUALS REPORTED

AU162143 Vienna Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Excerpt] The first names [of the arrested Polish intellectuals] were announced in Vienna today; 103 prominent intellectuals, scientists and journalists are on the list:

[Commentator Barbara Coudenhove-Kalergi report -- live or recorded] On the list there are the names of the two founders of the KOR group -- the Workers Self-Defense Committee -- Jacek Kuron and Adam Michnik, as well as Kuron's old father Maciej Kuron. Arrested were practically all advisers of the Solidarity trade union: Historian Prof Bronislaw Geremek, chief editor of the SOLIDARNOSC newspaper Tadeusz Mazowiecki, economists Ryszard Bugaj and Stefan Kurowski, and the co-founder of Rural Solidaity, Jan Kenczyk, with his wife. Further arrested was the president of the Polish Pen Club Wladyslaw Bartoszewski, who is also well-known in Vienna, whose house doors the police broke in when he did not immediately open them. Also on the list is the well-known actress Halina (Mikolajska).

AFP SUMS UP VARIOUS REPORTS ON SITUATION

NC161657 Paris AFP in English 1544 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Excerpts] 16 Dec (AFP) -- The PAP news agency today described the situation in Poland as "completely calm" amid eyewitness reports of melting worker resistance to a massive military crackdown in the key Baltic ports.

According to Swedish travellers returning from Poland, where martial law was imposed Sunday, some 291 Polish tanks and armoured cars were posted along the highway between Posnan, north of Warsaw, and Szczecin on the Baltic coast.

In Gdansk, the birthplace of the Solidarity federation, hundreds, even thousands, of workers, with bowed heads, left the main gateway of the Lenin dockyard as they were hissed and booed by those who remained inside," the correspondent for the Dutch newspaper HAAGSHE COURANT reported. And workers entrenched in the shipyards in Gdansk, Gdynia and Szczecin seemed to have abandoned their resistance. Swedish Science Academy Secretary Olof Tandberg said, quoting reports from "Eastern European colleagues."

West German intelligence sources said that security forces had encircled outposts of worker resistence including Nova Huta Gdansk and a number of coal mines in Upper Silesia.

Solidarity union leader Lech Walesa, who was last seen Saturday, was "in a very distressed state but is refusing to co-operate" with Polish authorities, the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) reported in London, quoting "official sources."

A senior diplomat at the Polish Embassy in Paris said talks were still going on between Mr Walesa and the governemnt.

But in Belgium, Solidarity spokesman for the Warsaw region Stefan Trzinski said Mr Walesa was arrested in Gdansk Saturday night and is now interned in Warsaw.

There had been strike attempts, but they were "very quickly ended", he said, adding that the majority of them were "definitely over."

According to a German woman arriving in Ystad, Sweden, Solidarity has called for a general strike for Saturday -- the first Saturday work day ordered by authorities.

Radio Warsaw, monitored by the BCC in London, reported that most firms had today reported a normal work day, except in the Feniks stocking factory in Lodz, about 100 kms (60 miles) southwest of Warsaw, where the director was dismissed.

Quoting Scandinavian passengers arriving from Poland aboard a ferry at Ystad, the agency said workers in several Wroclaw factories were on strike today.

Meanwhile, 3,000 students barricaded themselves inside Wroclaw University's technical sciences faculty and the Gdansk literature and human sciences faculty was occupied, the Swedish TT news agency reported.

In Britain, the FINANCIAL TIMES, quoting confidential documents circulated to western banks, reported that Moscow has increased its financial aid to Poland by some 4,000 million dollars in low-interest loans.

International efforts continued to supply Poland with vital necessities. Truckloads of western food, medicine and clothes were for the moment still regularly arriving in Poland, a West German Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

But in France, two Boeing-707 freight planes, each with 30 tons of aid for Poland, have been cancelled because all Polish airports were closed.

In Poland itself, there were no signs of any relaxation in the draconian state of siege decrees. There were no flights, and communications with the outside world, including Western news media, remained cut.

DUTCH RED CROSS MEMBERS CITED ON EVENTS

NC161734 Paris AFP in English 1722 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 16 Dec (AFP) -- Poland has appealed for urgent donations of basic goods from its "socialist brothers", including the Soviet Union, the Warsaw correspondent of the Yugoslav news agency TANJUG reproted today.

Meanwhile, Red Cross officials in The Hague, Holland, quoting the Polish Embassy, said that Poland had set up a special commission to distribute foreign humanitarian aid. The commission had authorized entry into Poland for convoys of trucks carrying documents stating exactly who the aid was for, they said. (A Dutch Red Cross truck arrived in East Germany late yesterday after delivering a ton of medicine to a local committee in Torun, Poland, made up of members of the Red Cross, the church and Solidarity, Red Cross officials said. (The Dutch Red Cross added that the drivers of the truck were "shattered" by scenes of military deployment inside Poland. (The Rotterdam newspaper NRC HANDELSBLAD reported in Holland mentioned clashes between the army and civilians and looting in approximately thirty Polish towns.)

EFE CORRESPONDENT REPORTS SITUATION IN WARSAW

PA161909 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1837 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Madrid, 16 Dec (EFE) -- The EFE news agency correspondent in Poland succeeded this afternoon, through a radio connection, in delivering to the Madrid main office his first report since Poland's communications with the outside world were interrupted:

Warsaw, 16 Dec (EFE) -- Extremely harsh measures and martial law continue to be applied in Poland.

The streets of Krakow are military occupied and government forces are systematically eliminating all protest action. This morning, the Polish Science Academy was forcibly evacuated by teachers, students and staff who had to abandon the building. The military police arrested everyone who protested over arrests.

After the evacuation of the Science Academy at 1200 noon, the military police removed from the window of the sociology school the only poster against the Military Council which existed on New World Street, near the military headquarters. During the operation, a young man who remained in the area was arrested and forced to board patrol car in which there were four others already.

The University of Warsaw has suspended its activities. Academic life has been suspended indefinitely and rumors suggest that the rector of the house of studies is among the arrested. Press correspondents cannot enter the university building.

Rumors also have it that labor leader Lech Walesa is under detention at the officers school of a Warsaw central park for apparently having refused to speak on television.

The military government suspended, in the wake of last Sunday's drastic decisions, the activities of foreign correspondents, who are awaiting to be newly accredited. It is forbidden for reporters to travel to other cities without a special permit. All important communications means are being controlled by Polish Army troops.

In the city of Krakow itself, where an important steel industry exists, there could have been bloodshed, although there have been no reports on this, only rumors. In the streets of Warsaw, the only ones where foreign correspondents may walk with relative liberty, there is calm. In this city, there is shortage of food: bread, chicken meat and eggs.

All communications channels with the outside world have been indefinitely interrupted.

FINNISH TOURISTS REPORT 'CALM' IN WARSAW

LD162148 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1700 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Finnish tourists to Warsaw did not see any shooting incidents or other clashes. The Finns, who arrived in Helsinki early this evening via Berlin, said that calm was prevailing in the Polish capital, even after soldiers appeared on the streets on Sunday.

According to the Foreign Ministry, the Finnish Embassy this morning suffered a total news blackout. According to Ambassador Taneli Kekkonen, there are many rumors, but to check them is quite impossible in the present situation. According to embassy officials, there has been no change in the street scene since yesterday, when the situation seemed calm.

Finnair announced today that according to information received it would be permitted to use Polish airspace for its charter flights. However, no landing permit for Poland has been issued.

USSR REPORTEDLY SENDING ARMS VIA CSSR

AU170846 Vienna Domestic Service in German 0600 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Franz Kroessler report]

[Excerpt] Japanese diplomats who temporarily left Poland -- the first diplomats to leave the country after the seizure of power by the military -- have declared that there are no tanks in Warsaw, and that they had no reliable information about major clashes.

That was also confirmed to us by an Austrian who is working in Poland and who arrived in Austria 1 hour ago [presumably by car]. This man reports a strong concentration of Polish troops and tank units before the industrial area of Katowice. The entire area is regarded as a closed military area, and long-distance traffic, which normally goes through this area, is being detoured. As this traveler reports, again and again he heard during his trip about massive Soviet arms shipments reportedly being delivered to Poland via the CSSR. He himself constantly came across long convoys.

GDANSK SHIPYARD WORKERS ISSUE APPEAL TO FRG TU'S

LD162342 Hamburg DPA in German 2314 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Hamburg, 16 Dec (DPA) -- The Workers of the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk have appealed to the German trade unions to press the Polish Government for the release of imprisoned trade unionists. An appeal conveyed by a delegation of Lenin shipyard workers and the Gdansk regional council of Solidarity to the executive of the German Metal Worker's Union says that the Worker's movement should warn the Soviet Union not to intervene. The delegation visited Bremen at the invitation of the Chamber of Labor.

The Polish trade unionists urge their German colleagues to stage public solidarity meetings and demonstrations this week. The appeal reads: "We are hoping for the help of the German trade unions...the international support of workers of all countries...We have strong hopes in your trade union solidarity and beg you to show it publicly...This is not interference. But workers helping workers...we also beg you and your members to collect money, foodstuffs and medicines for the Polish people."

APPEAL FOR BLOOD PLASMA REACHES SWEDEN

LD171040 Stockholm International Service in Swedish 1000 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] A dramatic appeal for bood plasma and other vital necessities came to Sweden via secret contacts from Poland yesterday. The foreign affairs secretry of the Academy of Science, Olof Tandberg, says that the request for blood plasma comes from 60 Polish scientists, who are connected with Solidarity and who are in hiding in Warsaw.

AIRLINE LANDINGS IMPOSSIBLE; AIRSPACE OPEN

AU161335 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1158 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] According to a report released by Austrian airlines, the airspace over Poland is not closed. Although landing in Poland is not permitted, it is possible to fly over Polish territory. In Warsaw, Soviet transport planes are said to have landed last night. From Moscow it was learned that this was connected with food shipments.

SWEDEN NOTES INCREASE OF ASYLUM REQUESTS

LD161906 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] The number of Poles seeking asylum in Sweden is increasing. In the past few days at least 200 persons have asked for permission to stay in the country. The immigration board reckons that there are a total of about 2,000 Polish citizens in Sweden right now.

SEVEN SAILORS REQUEST ASYLUM IN FRANCE

NC162042 Paris AFP in English 2016 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Nantes, France, 16 Dec (AFP) -- Seven crew members of the Polish Cargo "Kochanowzki" have requested asylum in France, a French labor spokesman said today.

Roland Andrieux said the cargo's captain had confirmed that five of the sailors, one of whom was a woman, had found lodgings in Nantes and Paris, while two had gone back onboard the ship and it was uncertain whether they would maintain their decision to stay in France. The "Kochanowzki" arrived in France with 45 crew members aboard after taking a shipment of crabs to India, and is to return to Gdansk, Poland, via Ireland by mid-January.

Another Polish cargo, the "Warka," was expected to arrive here overnight from Finland with a shipment of wood.

AID SHIPMENTS DELAYED, TURNED BACK AT CSSR BORDER

LD161250 Hamburg DPA in German 1120 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Waidhous, 16 Dec (DPA) -- The Czechoslovak frontier authorities are not viewing aid actions for Poland in a particularly friendly manner. The Bavarian Frontier Police announced in Waidhous today that, on two occasions, trailer trucks carrying clothing, food and medicines financed by the Johanniter emergency aid organization and another association, were forced to turn back.

Both vehicles arrived at night at the frontier crossing point, according to the frontier police, whereupon the Czech customs officials removed the seals. The trucks were still not cleared by customs by the next morning. When the drivers protested, they were told that the seals were missing and the trucks could therefore not be cleared. The two transporters had to drive to Poland via the GDR following this delay.

RED CROSS REPORTS FOOD SUPPLY 'DISASTROUS'

LD161735 Hamburg DPA in German 1709 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Warsaw/Hamburg, 16 Dec (DPA) -- According to reports from German Red Cross helpers and two members of the Bremen City Assembly, who accompanied a relief consignment to Gdansk, the food supply situation is disastrous. It is possible to buy bread, but lines forming outside stores often extend to 100 yards. The people are very depressed. There is a stark fear of the Soviets and apprehension that the situation will be the worst since World War II.

INCREASED FOOD SHIPMENTS FROM USSR REPORTED

LD171850 Hamburg DPA in German 1830 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 16 Dec (DPA) -- Soviet politicians confirmed to Hans Koschnick, the mayor of Bremen and president of the Federal Upper House, that the Soviet Union is supplying foodstuffs to Poland. Members of Koschnick's delegation quoted their Soviet partners in talks as saying: "Surely the Poles cannot object to our sending foodstuffs." Other Western sources in Moscow also said today that the USSR has greatly stepped up its deliveries of foodstuffs to Poland in recent days. After visiting Riga, Koschnick arrived in Moscow today for a 2-day visit.

According to an unconfirmed AFP report, high-ranking Soviet party officials arrived in Warsaw yesterday. Warsaw University circles stated that "Soviet Commissars" have taken charge of Warsaw University and the Polish Academy of Sciences.

SOLIDARITY SPOKESMAN TO ATTEND ICFTU MEETING

LD161659 Brussels Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] According to a representative of Solidarity who was in a Polish Baltic port on Sunday and who just arrived in Brussels, a number of Polish Army officers, essentially young officers and noncommissioned officers, are sympathizers of Solidarity.

This representative of the Polish independent trade union will take part in a meeting on Poland at the ICFTU headquarters in Brussels. He intends to ask for massive support from workers and student unions in the Western world, so as to secure from General Jaruzelski a revocation of the martial law proclaimed in Poland.

PRESS OFFICIAL VIEWS JOURNALISTS' SITUATION

LD170050 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Interview with Jerzy Wezyk, director general of the press center at the Polish Foreign Ministry, by Adam Witold Wysocki at the press center in Warsaw -- recorded]

[Text] [Wysocki] Mr Director General, how many foreign journalists are there in Poland at the moment?

[Wezyk] There about 165 journalists from all over the world in Poland, or rather in Warsaw. They include some 110 correspondents permanently accredited here.

[Question] What sort of working conditions do you provide for them?

[Answer] Of course they are the conditions which have arisen from the state of martial law. They are limited.

[Question] Do these journalists show understanding for the situation in which Poland has found itself?

[Answer] Yes, the journalists have shown understanding; they share the views of some of their governments that despite the difficult situation in which we find ourselves, we can find a way out of it with our own resources, and they wholeheartedly wish us the achievement of a solution to our problems at the earliest possible time and in the most successful manner.

COMMENTARIES REPORT, EXPLAIN EMERGENCY SITUATION

Arrest Measures Explained

LD162206 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] In connection with numerous questions referring to the differences between "temporary arrest" and "internment" we will now provide the following explanation.

The fundamental differences between temporary arrest and internment can be reduced to formal-legal principles governing the use of both these forms to deprive freedom, to the procedure and to the organs authorized to apply them, and to the way in which internment and temporary arrest are carried out.

Temporary arrest constitutes a preventive measure based on legal proceedings [procesowy srodek zapobiegawczy] which is envisaged in the regulations of the criminal proceedings code and is applied against persons suspected of or charged with having committed a crime. The purpose of temporary arrest is to ensure the correct course of criminal proceedings.

Internment, on the other hand, is an administrative measure of coercion envisaged in extraordinary regulations referring to martial law. Internment is applied exclusively against persons who because of their previous behavior raise justified suspicions that if they remain free they will not observe the law or that they will indulge in activities which threaten the security interests or defensive capability of the state.

This is article 42 of the 13 December decree on martial law.

From the above it is seen that temporary arrest is used in connection with the commitment of a specific crime whereas for internment to be applied the commitment of a crime is not necessary. Sufficient grounds are provided by the very fact that there is a threat that a crime will be committed.

The decision on internment becomes invalid in the event that a prosecutor or the courts apply temporary arrest if circumstances are revealed which point to the fact that an interned person has committed a crime.

Temporary arrest is applied during criminal proceedings by a prosecutor or the courts for the period of time designated in the decision on the application of this measure. A MO [citizens' militia] voivodship commander conducts proceedings in matters pertaining to internment and issues decisions on internment on this basis. Such a commander is acting as a representative of the state administration. A decision on internment can be lifted at any time, also during the period that martial law is in force, and after the cessation of the grounds which justified the decision being issued in the first place.

A person under temporary arrest is put under investigative arrest or internal arrest of an MO command. During temporary arrest the regulations pertaining to those under temporary arrest are applied to such a person.

Interned persons are put into isolation centers [osrodek odosobnienia] created for the period of martial law and the method in which internment is carried out is defined by the regulations pertaining to the stay of those interned in these centers.

The prosecutor general of the Polish People's Republic and the prosecutors subordinate to him control the observance of the law in internment matters on the principles and procedure which govern control by prosecutors over the observance of the law.

Mazowsze Solidarity 'Instructions'

LD162300 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] In our broadcasts yesterday we presented to you, ladies and gentlemen, extracts from the instructions of the regional executive of the Mazowsze region Solidarity, which formulated the procedure to be taken in the event of proclamation of a state of martial law -- or as it was put in the instructions -- a state of emergency, as well as other material confiscated in the Warsaw headquarters of Mazowsze region Solidarity. Today we present enclosure number 4 of the instruction.

From the documents made available, there emerges an appalling picture of total civil war, planned in cold blood and in great detail, by certain Solidarity leaders and their advisers. The bloody confrontation was to have enveloped the whole country. The front-lines of this confrontation were to cut across settlements, villages, towns and cities, across work places, schools and universities. The period of direct fighting was to have been preceded by a stage of propaganda activities, sabotage and action of subversion and terror. The next phase was to take the form of a guerrilla war and a general uprising against the people's state. These plans were documented yesterday.

All the instructions imply that the forms of armed combat should include acts of terror, raids, assassinations, kidnapping and sabotage. Members of the union were ordered to set fire to houses and factories, to dig up streets and harrass patrols. Some leaders of Solidarity envisaged the possibility of turning the Polish crisis into an international one, without taking into account the consequences of the catastrophe which would afflict our nation and our country in such an event.

They planned a development of the guerrilla war based on the theoretical work of Mao Tse-tung, representatives of the South American Tupomaros and others, as if conditions in Poland could be at all compared with conditions existing in China or Latin America. They expected to obtain political military support from other countries.

It was regarded as the goal of political action to achieve full-scale antagonism between the Polish and Soviet nations and the ultimate discredit of the idea of building socialism in Poland.

The instructions assume the possibility of so-called urban guerrilla warfare, that is, activities on the territory of a number of urban and industrial areas. Yet it is precisely in these areas that the authors of the instruction say with regret that the percentage of population with negative attitudes to the idea of guerrilla warfare would be found. This population might even be ready to collaborate with the interventionists.

It should be stated, the instruction continues, that the forms of activity of urban guerrilla fighters -- based mainly on acts of sabotage, terror and subversion -- are impressive, but in the light of experience of the activities of RAF, ETA, IRA and the Red Brigades -- of little effect. The aim of activities in urban areas will be attacks on the apparatus of the system of authority, administration, courts of justice, public prosecution offices, as well as public service institutions and establishments such as the post office, cultural centers, commercial establishments and transport. Practical conclusions suggest the need to accumulate sniper weapons and small firearms in quantities which would make it possible to launch terrorist activities.

It has been said we were scaring the nation. And yet we did not even have the first idea about the dimensions of the apocalypse which was being prepared for us all by the enemies of socialist Poland. They gave Solidarity a direction which was decidedly antisocialist, antinational and contrary to the real interests of the working class. The cynicism with which they played with the destiny of the nation for the sake of satisfying their own ambitions is appalling.

Rally To Be 'Provocation'

LD161946 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] The Military Council for National Salvation, the state authorities and all patriotic social forces are engaged in activities to restore order in the country and safe living conditions for the citizens.

The introduction of martial law has prevented the results of the planned criminal political adventurism. During the first days we have avoided incidents which could have driven Poland to tragedy. We must realize that the groups of provocateurs who seek shelter in colleges or factories have not, even in the martial law conditions, discontinued activities dangerous for the entire community and for every family.

We repeat, appealing to civic wisdom and experience, that the Warsaw rally planned by the Executive of the Mazowsze region can be only and exclusively a provocation. We must all, especially the women and first of all the mothers, protect children and youth from involvement in the consequences of the provocation planned by the extremists.

Let us not expose our dear ones to danger. Let us not undermine confidence in the ability of the community to master the crisis with the use of means envisaged by law. The provocateurs must be told once and for all a firm no!

AGRICULTURE INCREASES REPORTED, 16 DECEMBER

AU161136 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Bucharest, 16 Dec (AGERPRES) -- Romania's grain production has exceeded 20 million tons this year. Taking into account the rather bad weather conditions prevailing this year, the figure is good enough. The average productions with a series of cultures - including legumiculture and sugar beets - are superior to those scored last year, and the biggest crop so far has been scored with grapes.

In zootechny, priority sector whose share in the total farm production is to rise by 42 per cent to 48 per cent in the ensuing years, an increase of the numbers of animal and increases with the meat, wool and egg productions have been scored.

The technical and material base of the Romanian agriculture, the organizational conditions allow of achieving important increased production. For the next year Romania aims at obtaining about 24 million tons cereals, over 6.8 million tons vegetables, about 5.5-6 million tons potatoes, approximately 9 million sugar beet, increased productions of fruit, grapes, etc. These are levels that can be attained if we take into account that the cultivated area will be of almost 10 million hectares, that a tractor is to plough 65 hectares of arable land, that farm operations for grain cultures are completely mechanized, and both the quantities of chemical and natural fertilizers and the quality of seed will be superior than in the previous years.

In the zootechnical sector the meat, wool, egg and other productions will grow, mainly through the better capitalization of fodder and through the modernization of constructions and installations, actions that will exert a positive influence on the numbers of animals.

PLO'S 'ARAFAT ARRIVES AT CEAUSESCU'S INVITATION

AU162030 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1955 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Bucharest, 16 Dec (AGERPRES) -- Upon the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, arrived in Bucharest on December 16.

The guest is accompanied by Faruq Qaddumi, member of the PLO Executive Committee, head of the Political Department, Dr Ahmad Sudqi ad-Dajani, Ahmad Yamani and Dr (Hanna Nassir), members of the PLO Executive Committee, (Ahmad al-Hussayin), member of the PLO Central Council, and mahmmsllabadi, in charge of foreign affairs.

FRG REGIONAL MINISTER PRESIDENT CONTINUES VISIT

Ceausescu Meets Spaeth 11 Dec

AU111725 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general, president of the republic and chairman of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF], today received Lothar Spaeth, minister president of the Land of Baden-Wuerttemberg and vice chairman of the Christian Democratic Union [CDU] of the FRG, who visited our country at the invitation of the SDUF National Council. The meeting was attended by Comrades Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; and Tamara Dobrin, executive chairman of the SDUF National Council.

The minister president of Baden-Wuerttemberg extended cordial greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of FRG President Karl Carstens.

He also expressed his gratitude for the invitation to visit Romania and stressed his deep satisfaction at being received by the head of the Romanian state and exchanging views on matters pertaining to developing Romania-FRG relations and in connection with current international political issues.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks and asked the guest to convey greetings and best wishes to the FRG president. Our party and state leader also stressed that the visit of the minister president of Baden-Wuerttemberg is part and parcel of the friendly relations between Romania and the FRG and constitutes a proper opportunity to identify new possibilities for expanding cooperation between the two countries.

During the ensuing talk, the two sides stressed the positive evolution of relations between Romania and the FRG and pointed out that an essential role in deepening these relations was played by the Romanian-FRG summit meetings which have established solid bases for mutual cooperation. Both sides stressed that there are favorable preconditions to continue to intensify bilateral cooperation. In this context, the two sides emphasized the need to give Romanian-West German relations a new impetus and to expand production-sharing and increase economic exchanges under conditions of an equal balance of trade.

They asserted their conviction that the sustained promotion of that cooperation on a completely equal footing and on the basis of respect for national independence and sovereignty and mutual advantage is both to the benefit of the progress of the two countries and peoples and in the interest of the cause of detente, peace, security and understanding in Europe and throughout the world.

In this context, the two sides stressed their joint desire to strengthen contacts and cooperation between the Christian Democratic Union and SDUF in the interest of developing Romanian-FRG relations.

The minister president of Baden-Wuerttemberg expressed great appreciation for President Nicolae Ceausescu's initiatives for peace and disarmament.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that in the current international conditions, it is necessary to act toward stopping the deterioration of the world situation, toward resuming and continuing the policy of peace, cooperation, disarmament and respect for national independence and toward resolving the states of tension and conflict and all differences between states by political means and negotiations. He stressed that in this respect public opinion in Romania and the FRG and in other European states and parts of the world expresses -- through mass demonstrations -- its determination to stop tension in the international arena, the arms race and to proceed to tangible measures for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament.

In exchanging views on current international situation, the two sides paid special attention to European problems. They stressed the positive nature of the Geneva negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States and stressed that they must lead to stopping the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles, to a substantial reduction, by both sides, of those weapons and to their complete elimination and to achieving a military balance not by intensifying the arms race, but by reducing it to the lowest possible level and to ridding our continent of nuclear or tactical weapons.

The two sides also stressed that it is necessary to increase efforts to conclude the Madrid meeting with positive results and pointed out that real possibilities exist to convene a conference on disarmament and trust in Europe to ensure the continuity of the process begun in Helsinki. They stressed the need to act to establish a united Europe in which independent countries, irrespective of their social systems, will multilaterally cooperate on an equal footing, and in which each people is able to develop freely in keeping with its desires and aspirations and to actively cooperate to achieve security and cooperation on our continent.

Pointing out the implications of the economic crisis and of deepening gaps between states, the two sides stressed that more determined action is necessary to eliminate underdevelopment and to seek real solutions to establish a new international economic order, this being a key problem in world peace and stability.

In this context, the two sides stressed that in the current international situation, it is necessary to expand the productive activity and trade and economic exchanges since this would positively influence the policy of detente, trust and understanding among countries and would entail broad international cooperation and the settlement of the major problems confronting the world peoples.

The meeting took place in a cordial atmosphere.

Spaeth Press Conference

AU112055 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1955 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Bucharest, 11 Dec (AGERPRES) -- On Friday afternoon the prime minister of Baden-Wuerttemberg Land met Romanian newsmen during a press conference.

Referring to his being received by President Nicolae Ceausescu the guest said: To me this was a very moving interview. I was particularly happy to have had a chance to exchange opinions with the president of Romania on problems concerning the European security. I was very impressed, the speaker said, with President Nicolae Ceausescu's opinion on the need to attain a maintained military balance between the East and the West, yet a "lower levels", by means of reducing the size of arming. We particularly welcome the fact that Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu, by the stand his excellency has taken on the Geneva negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States, showed clearly how necessary it is to make an analysis of the existing situation and the achieve concrete results.

The north-south relations held also an important place during our talk, the sides considering that there is a need for an improvement of the present difficult situation of the third world, that detente presupposes a radical change in the situation existing in this field.

The prime minister of Baden-Wuerttemberg Land showed next that during the talks there have been equally analysed ways for developing the economic coolaboration between Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany. The delegation that accompanied me, he said, which also included businessmen and economists, was particularly well impressed with the economic achievements and the technical level attained by your country.

FRG ECONOMIC COMMISSION MEETS IN BUCHAREST

AU142027 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] Bucharest, 14 Dec (AGERPRES) -- The 9th session of the Joint Governmental Commission of Economic, Industrial and Technical Collaboration between Romania and West Germany started in Bucharest on December 14.

The Romanian delegation is led by Gheorghe Petrescu, minister of the machine-tools industry, electrical engineering and electronics, and the West German delegation by Martin Gruener, parliamentary secretary of state at the Ministry of Economy.

The two delegations analyse, in the spirit of the understandings covenanted at top level, the stage of the Romanian-West German economic relations, the existing possibilities of developing and diversifying cooperation in domains of joint interest, of expanding the commercial exchanges between the two countries.

Burtica Receives Gruener

AU152028 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1848 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Bucharest, 15 Dec (AGERPRES) -- Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, received on December 15 Martin Gruener, parliamentary secretary of state, the Federal Ministry of Economics, chairman for West Germany of the Joint Government Commission on Economic, Industrial and Technical Collaboration between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany.

During the interview, they emphasized the good relations of economic cooperation existing between Romania and Federal Germany which, in keeping with the summit understandings, recorded continued development. They examined the existing possibilities for the expansion of the collaboration between Romanian enterprises and West-German firms in domains of mutual interest, as well as the increase of the volume of commercial exchanges between the two countries.

Protocol Signed 15 Dec

AU152032 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1848 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Bucharest, 15 Dec (AGERPRES) -- The proceedings of the ninth session of the Joint Governmental Commission of Economic, Industrial and Technical Collaboration between Romania and West Germany concluded in Bucharest on December 15.

During the session, the members of the two delegations examined the current stage of the Romanian-West German economic relations, the results scored so far in the commercial exchanges, and identified new possibilities and actions which should favour the further expansion and diversification of the bilateral economic, industrial and technical collaboration and cooperation, in third countries included, between Romanian and West German enterprises, in domains of mutual interst, in machine building, electronics, hydraulics, chemistry and agriculture in particular, as well as new ways of increasing the volume of mutually advantageous commercial exchanges.

The cochairmen of the joint commission, Gheorghe Petrescu, minister of machine-tools industry, electrical engineering and electronics, and Martin Gruener, parliamentary secretary of state at the Ministry of Economics, signed the protocol of the session which stipulates concrete measures regarding the development of the economic relations between the two countries in view of translating into fact the understandings covenanted during the top-level Romanian-West German meeting and talks.

The setting up of joint productin and sale societies in Romania and in West Germany was stipulated to the end of developing bilateral collaboration to meet both their own requirements and those of third countries.

COMMISSION FOR TRADE WITH TURKEY MEETS

Burtica Meets Canturk

AU111930 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1856 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Bucharest, 11 Dec (AGERPRES) -- On December 11 Cornel Burtica, Romanian deputy prime minister, minister of foreign trade and international economy cooperation, had an interview with Kemal Canturk, minister of trade, head of the Turkish delegation participating in the eighth session of the Joint Governmental Commission of Economic Cooperation between Romania and Turkey.

During the interview the sides expressed satisfaction at the ascending evolution of the relations of friendship and economic collaboration between the two countries, stressing the decisive role played by the summit talks and understandings in the amplification and diversification of these relations. They analysed fresh measures and actions meant to result in further development of the Romanian-Turkish collaboration in domains of mutual interest, in an expansion of the bilateral trade exchanges.

Ceausescu Receives Canturk

AU111956 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1928 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Bucharest, 11 Dec (AGERPRES) -- On December 11, Romania's president, Nicolae Ceausescu received Kemal Canturk, minister of trade of Turkey, leader of his country's delegation at the proceedings of the seventh session of the Joint Governmental Commission of Economic Cooperation between Romania and Turkey, held in Bucharest.

During the interview the fact that the relations between Romania and Turkey witness an ascending course was highlighted with satisfaction and the common wish to expand the good relations between the two countries was asserted.

It was assessed that the current session of the joint commission, by its positive results, by the actions envisaged, would contribute to the further intensification and amplification of economic, technical and scientific collaboration and cooperation, to the expansion of bilateral exchanges, in the interest of both peoples, of the cause of peace, detente and collaboration in the Balkans, in Europe and in the whole world.

During the talk, it was shown that the transformation of the Balkans into a zone of peace and good neighbourliness would be an important factor in the development of collaboration between Romania and Turkey, among all the states of the world.

The interview passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, and occasioned an exchange of friendly messages between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and the head of the Turkish state, General Kenan Evren, president of the National Security Council.

Session Ends 12 Dec

AU121529 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Text] The proceedings of the 10th session [as heard] of the Romanian-Turkish Joint Government Commission for Economic Cooperation ended in Bucharest today. The two sides of the commission, in examining the state of bilateral economic relations, stressed with satisfaction the constantly upward evolution of mutual exchanges of commodities and the positive results achieved in light of Romanian-Turkish understandings and decisions reached at summit level. The two sides stressed the fruitful results achieved in industrial and technical cooperation and those in cooperation ventures in the field of prospecting and utilizing mineral resources, electrification and thermofication, processing oil and chemical products, in the fields of metallurgy, transportation, agriculture, forestry economy and tourism.

During the session, the two sides stressed Romanian-Turkish cooperation in building the refinery in central Anatolia -- a project in which industries and specialists from both countries are participating. At the same time, they examined opportunities to cooperate in third markets and agreed upon measures aimed at further developing economic cooperation and collaboration in sectors of common interest.

On this occasion, the two chairmen of the two sides in the commission, Ioan Avram, minister of machine-building industry, and Kemal Canturk, minister of trade, signed the session protocol.

DOBRESCU DISCUSSES TRADE WITH BULGARIA 16 DEC

AU161942 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1905 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Bucharest, 16 Dec (AGERPRES) -- The proceedings of the 15th session of the Joint Romanian-Bulgarian Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation started in Bucharest on December 16.

The two delegations headed by Emilian Dobrescu, Romanian deputy prime minister, chairman of the State Planning Committee, and Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, respectively, analyse the stage reached in fulfilling the objectives and carrying through the actions established at the previous session, as well as new ways and means which should lead to the further development and deepening of collaboration, cooperation and specialization in production, to the expansion of technical-scientific collaboration, to the diversification and increase of mutual goods exchanges.

LABOR MINISTER ADDRESSES BAGHDAD NONALIGNED MEETING

AU152051 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Dec (AGERPRES) -- Romania pays special attention to the strengthening of relations and cooperation with the non-aligned states, with the developing countries in the struggle against underdevelopment, for the bridging of gaps and the establishment of a new international economic order. Romania's policy of broad cooperation with these states was highlighted by the Romanian chief delegate, Maxim Berghianu, minister of labour, in his address to the second conference in Baghdad of the ministers of labour from the non-aligned and other developing countries, which is debating social and labour questions.

The speaker also pointed to Romania's conception about the necessity of elaborating a long-term programme for a speeded-up economic and social progress of the developing countries, for an active cooperation between them and the developed states, among all the states of the world, whatever their social system, which should also ensure the development and stability of the world economy.

Referring to specific forms of cooperation in labour affairs in the non-aligned and other developing countries, the Romanian minister opined that they could include such domains as the organization and administration of manpower, vocational training, cadre training and improvement, initiation of research work and studies regarding the utilization of manpower, human resources, exchanges of publications, information, statistical data, the granting of technical assistance.

CUBAN AMBASSADOR MARKS ARMY DAY 10 DEC

AU141154 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Dec 81 p 5

[Text] On the 25th anniversary of the revolutionary armed forces day of the Republic of Cuba, that country's ambassador to Bucharest, Humberto Castello, gave a cocktail party on 10 December.

The party way attended by Mihai Burca, vice chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front; Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Lt Gen Victor Stanculescu, deputy minister of national defense, generals and high-ranking officers.

Chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited in our country, military attaches and diplomatic corps members were also present.

POLISH OFFICIAL DENIES CASUALTY REPORTS

LD161754 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1630 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Paris, 16 Dec (TANJUG) -- "Blood has not been shed in Poland", political counselor of the Polish Embassy in Paris Tadeusz Johorewicz has stated. In the news program broadcast on the second channel of the French TV he today denied all reports published in the Western Press on casualties of internal conflicts in Poland. Confirming that there have been strikes, and that they have for the most part been stopped, Johorewicz specified, citing reliable information from his country, that on these occasions "there have been no casualties" He further said that the situation in Gdansk and other industrial centers in Poland is peaceful.

Asked about the fate of "Solidarity" leader Lech Walesa, the Polish diplomat stated that "talks are continuing" between Walesa and representatives of the government.

Polish Aid Request

LD161354 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Dec (By TANJUG correspondent Zoran Zlatanovic) -- The Polish Government has addressed the governments of the "fraternal Socialist countries with a request to grant to it, as urgent aid, additional deliveries of food, detergents, medicaments and some industrial products". The Polish side, as announced here, has expressed the hope that the transport of the goods will be efficiently organised so that the items would reach the stores before the coming holidays, beginning on December 24.

The Soviet Union is expected to send, among other things, 50 thousand tons of rice, 200 tons of raisins, 2 thousand tons of tangerines, one million tons of grape juice and certain quantities of sweets, clothing, etc.

Hungary has announced an urgent delivery of detergents, soap, toothpaste, medicaments, children's food, tinned meat, fruits and vegetables, dairy and flour products, sweets, clothing etc.

Martial Law: 'Provisional Measure'

LD161244 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0924 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Dec (TANJUG) -- The introduction of the state of emergency under military rule in Poland, resorted to in view of the extremely abnormal circumstances in the country, can have only one purpose -- to contribute, as a provisional measure, to the normaization of the situation, the Yugoslav daily POLITIKA writes today.

The POLITIKA commentary sets out that it is (?Poland's) dire need to cure itself of ailments from the past and imposed illusions. "Poland cannot be helped by either a conformist return to dogmas or an inflammatory propagation of anarchy. Both would push it over the edge of abyss. The only alternative is a patient and responsible development of socialist democracy.

"A civil war and foreign intervention would mean an irreparable tragedy for Poland, a heavy blow for present-day socialism and a danger for peace in Europe and the world", the Yugoslav daily writes.

The POLITIKA commentator sets out that "uncompromising defense of national independence, free choice of internal development and commitment to authentic progress are the aspirations of the Polish people, as they are of every other people, and the conditions for the Polish people's survival."

The solution of the Polish drama, the daily writes, is in the focus of the world public's attention because the developments in Poland, a European country, are an important component of peace, detente and security in Europe and also the world, as a whole, particularly since international affairs are passing through a period "not wanting in different kinds of trials".

Yugoslavs in Warsaw

AU171016 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] All Yugoslavs who are in Warsaw are staying in their apartments or hotels of their residence. The Yugoslav Embassy is constantly in contact with the Yugoslavs in the Polish capital.

LCY COMMISSION DISCUSSES POLAND, OTHER ISSUES

LD161900 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1640 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Dec (TANJUG) -- A meeting of the LCY Central Committee Presidium's Commission for International Cooperation was held in Belgrade today. The meeting was chaired by Dr Aleksandr Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the commission.

Dobroslav Culafic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium delivered a report on the visit by an LCY delegation to the PRC at the invitation of the Chinese Communist Party [CCP]. Culafic especially stressed the fact that the LCY delegation had a rich and meaningful program of talks with the highest-ranking PRC leaders. During its stay, the LCY delegation was briefed of the achievements and aspirations to Chinese communists and working people. Representatives of the two parties, in a spirit of friendship and mutual understanding, exchanged information on a wide range of issues including topical international issues.

The representatives of the two parties affirmed their determination to continue to develop cooperation between the LCY and the CCP, with the aim of promoting relations between the two countries, including the expansion of economic cooperation.

During these talks it was reemphasized that differences in assessments and standpoints on certain issues do not hinder the further all-round development of relations and the regular exchange of opinions between the two parties. In the opinion of commission members, this cooperation does not harm the legitimate interests of third parties, but makes its own contribution to the development of general international cooperation between progressive and workers' parties and movements on democratic bases.

The commission also examined and adopted the report of the LCY delegation led by Vojo Srzentic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and president of the Montenegrin League of Communists Central Committee, which attended the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] to congress.

The LCY's Commission for International Cooperation supports the struggle of the PSOE to consolidate the process of democratization, which objectively ensures the social transformations of Spanish society. The commission assessed that the PSOE congress confirmed its strategy for these transformations in accordance with the internal conditions and international position of Spain. The PSOE's struggle to realize its strategy, in the commission's opinion, will help the struggle of progressive and socialist forces in Europe for a renewal of detente, and for reduction in the arms race, as essential prerequisites for the maintenance of peace in the world and in Europe. It was also concluded that cooperation between the LCY and PSOE is good and should be furthered.

At the session, the commission also discussed issues concerning the situation which has arisen in Poland following the introduction of martial law.

A number of speakers stressed that the latest events in Poland have far-reaching consequences for the development of socialism on democratic bases in Poland itself, and further afield. A large number of speakers in the discussion also underlined the need for LCY members to be given more exhaustive information about these events, and for more profound debates on the causes which gave rise to such a situation, from the standpoint of the working class.

It was emphasized at the session that the LCY proceeds from the principle that social development and the struggle for socialism should represent the result of the struggle of the organized working class, its vanguard and the people of every country. It is the working class's exclusive right to choose and determine the directions, paths and forms of development of the socialist system.

In this context, the working class, the PZPR and other democratic socialist forces in Poland alone are called upon to seek a sure way out of the difficult socioeconomic and political crisis by democratic means, through agreements and contracts, and also through implementation of social and economic reforms which must correspond to the needs of the development of Polish society. This, of course, also means the suppression of antisocialist and anti-communist forces. Several participants in the discussion expressed the opinion that such a path alone leads not only to the stabilization of the situation in Poland, but also to consolidation of peace, security and relaxation of tension in Europe and the world.

ALBANIAN ISSUES DOMINATE KALEZIC BRIEFING

AU160959 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Dec 81 p 2

[B. M. report]

[Excerpts] In answer to a question on the official Albanian reaction to the Yugoslav note at yesterday's press conference with domestic and foreign journalists, Ambassador Mirko Kalezic, official spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, said:

I can only repeat that three unacceptable positions were expressed at the AWP congress as regards Yugoslavia: First, interference in Yugoslavia's internal affairs through attacks on the SFRY constitutional foundations which are contained in the decisions of the AVNOJ [the Antifascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia] in 1943; second, the "resistance of the Albanians in Yugoslavia is encouraged and an "increase and intensification" of this resistance was announced; third, territorial pretensions toward our country have been expressed stating that "Kosovo and other Albanian regions in Yugoslavia belong to Albania and should be returned to it."

In reply to a question on the status of global negotiations within the United Nations, Mirko Kalezic stressed that the contribution of the nonaligned and developing countries is great, but that the present moment is, nonetheless, critical because now it is necessary to confirm the spirit and the agreement reached in Cancun.

Replying to a question on the opening of a dialogue between the GDR and the FRG on the highest level, Kalezic said that this meeting of the highest figures of the two countries, Schmidt and Honecker, "We consider as an expression of readiness to contribute through a continued dialogue to the further mutual understanding and implementation of detente, and this is in the spirit of the Helsinki final document.

Kalezic commented on the visit of Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state of foreign affairs, to India and his statement that Egypt "was prepared to abandon the Camp David agreements if the nonaligned countries offer another, better alternative" in this way:

The position of the nonaligned countries on the Camp David agreement is well known. As far as the Yugoslav policy is concerned, it is aimed at supporting a just and overall solution which should ensure Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and which would enable full recognition of the sovereign rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and their own state. This also includes the PLO right to participate on an equal footing in the peace process as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

In conclusion, Mirko Kalezic also replied to the question on Yugoslavia's request for expanding economic cooperation with EFTA. In this connection, he stressed that the EFTA member countries are important partners of ours and that the Yugoslav proposal on expanding cooperation is now being studied by member countries.

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH ALBANIA SIGNED IN TIRANA

AU160857 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Dec 81 p 7

[Text] Tirana -- The Yugoslav-Albanian talks have ended in Tirana with the signing of a trade protocol for 1982. It is envisaged that the value of commodity exchange between the two countries should total some $130 million, which is approximately at the level of trade realized this year.

The protocol was signed by Alija Basic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, and M. Sinoimeri, deputy minister of foreign trade. Basic was also received by N. Hoxha, minister of foreign trade of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

KOLISEVSKI RETURNS FROM NETHERLANDS TRIP 16 DEC

LD162052 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1309 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 16 Dec (TANJUG) -- Lazar Kolisevski, member of the SFRY Presidency, today returned from his official friendly visit to the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Immediately on his arrival he made the following statement:

"We paid a brief, friendly visit to the Netherlands with whose representatives we had open and useful talks. We had a cordial meeting with Queen Beatrix and her husband Prince Klaus.

"In addition the federal secretary of foreign affairs, J. Vrhovec, had separate talks with his Dutch opposite number, and M. Ziberna, assistant federal secretary of foreign trade, with the deputy minister of the economy.

"Both sides noted that bilateral relations and cooperation were developing successfully in many areas on the basis of reciprocal respect and equal cooperation, that there were no major problems between us and that prospects existed for a further enrichment of relations.

"In this context we jointly stressed the need to attain the most balanced economic cooperation possible, especially in the trade field, which is still lagging behind our political relations. Views were also exchanged on the fulfillment of the agreement between Yugoslavia and the European community.

"During our visit we had an opportunity to meet a great number of prominent representatives of the Dutch political, economic and cultural life and to see for ourselves to what an extent they are interested in the further expansion and consolidation of relations with our country.

"During the talks much attention was paid to a review of some of the most topical questions of international relations. The importance was pointed out of arresting the arms race and of strengthening the dialogue which will lead to the opening of the process of genuine disarmament.

"We jointly expressed the hope for a successful outcome of the meeting in Madrid including a decision to hold a European disarmament conference.

"The importance of the strict application of the principles of the Helsinki Final Act as a condition to preserve and strengthen detente and peace in Europe was stressed.

"We carry pleasant impressions from this visit and the meetings we had. We believe that the visit will contribute to the strengthening of friendly relations and development of all round cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Netherlands."

COMMITTEE FOR COOPERATION WITH FRANCE MEETS

PM161409 Paris LE MONDE in French 10 Dec 81 p 44

["P.Y." dispatch: "Yugoslavia Worried by Growing Trade Deficit With France"]

[Text] Belgrade -- Mr Michel Jorbert left Belgrade Tuesday 8 December after a 24-hour visit during which he chaired a meeting of the joint Franco-Yugoslav Economic Cooperation Committee.

During a press conference Mr Jobert said he had found his hosts "concerned" by their country's economic situation, especially by its growing balance of trade deficit, which, with France, will be more than $400 million in 1981. The committee studied possibilities for increasing Yugoslavia's exports and extending forms of industrial cooperation between the two countries, especially in the automotive industry, thermal energy and "possibly" railroad equipment.

Mr Jobert announced that he would return to Belgrade next March with a group of businessmen to study other forms of economic cooperation and the subject of agricultural trade, which is encountering numerous difficulties.

AMBASSADOR PROTESTS SWISS TV PROGRAM 16 DEC

LD162032 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1830 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Berne, 16 Dec (TANJUG) -- Milic Bugarcic, Yugoslav ambassador to Switzerland, paid a visit at his own request this evening to the secretary of state in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Dr Raymond Probst, and lodged a vigorous protest against the program "The Other Crotia" broadcast in Ticino Television on 11 December. Ambassador Bugarcic said this broadcast was a sheer anti-Yugoslav provocation, and expressed astonishment that Swiss television offered to the enemy of Yugoslavia, among whom there were several Ustasha war criminals, the opportunity to present to Swiss citizens falsifications about the history and reality of Yugoslavia. This program propagated religious and national hatred and called for the destruction and division of Yugoslavia.

State Secretary Probst expressed regret at the broadcasting of such a program, and expressed the opinion that it was possible due to the specific position of the information media in Switzerland. During this hour-long meeting the state secretary emphasized several times the Swiss Government's good relations with Yugoslavia which are an important factor of stability and security in Europe.

DRAGOSAVAC RECEIVES ALGERIAN FLN LEADER HOFFMAN

LD160016 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2116 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Dec (TANJUG) -- The activities of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) and the National Liberation Front of Algeria (FLN) and cooperation between the two parties were the main topics of today's talk between LCY Presidency President Dusan Dragosavac and FLN Central Committee member Slimane Hoffman.

During the talk, satisfaction was stated with successful overall cooperation between Yugoslavia and Algeria.

Views were exchanged also on international questions. Slimane Hoffman was received today also by Yugoslav vice-premier Branislav Ikonic. Economic cooperation between the two countries and discussed.

PRESIDENCY, LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEET JOINTLY

LD160040 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1815 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Dec (TANJUG) -- A session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and of the SFRY Presidency was held in Belgrade today. Top-ranking officials of the federation also took part in the session.

The Presidium and the Presidency discussed some issues of international relations and of the world political situation.

The session also discussed some current issues of the functioning of the public information system. The introductory report was submitted by Trpe Jakovlevski, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Emphasis was laid on the significant progress achieved in adapting the role of public media to the efforts made in the sphere of social transformations as a whole. In this connection it was noted that the League of Communists must involve itself more in setting in operation the activities by all subjects of the information system in order that it might function in line with the orientations adopted.

Attention was, however, drawn to the recent intensified manifestation of negative phenomena and tendencies in the sphere of information which, regardless of the degree to which they are the consequence of deepended social contradictions and difficulties with which we are struggling, lead to the conclusion that organized socialist forces do not act sufficiently in the ideopolitical sense in this sphere and that this makes possible the phenomena of criticism for criticism's sake, attempts at degrading our political system and the achievements of our revolution, at offering obsolete solutions. Dogmatist and liberalist views of the place and role of public media in society, various forms of exerting pressure on public media, isolationism of sources of information, and so forth have also become manifest. The causes of these phenomena lie in the under-developed self-managing relations, insufficient activity by social organs, inadequate cadre solutions, absence of continually organized ideopolitcal action as well as in the complex conditions of our development and powerfully manifested commercial interest of individual media.

It was stressed that in the LCY's struggle for the further socialist self-managing development and democratization of relations in society, all subjects of information activity must perform their tasks responsibly and independently, with full consciousness about the significance, weight and responsibility of public work.

Working people and citizens must be informed on time, because any kind of isolationism of the sources of information and of public media, fencing off within "one's own" environments and interests, imposing one-sided information and their interpretations can have grave consequences for the further self-managing development and make difficult the struggle of the working people to overcome the present difficulties by developing self-management.

Particular emphasis was laid on the responsibility of public media and all other subjects in the information process in treating and interpreting international events and relations from the viewpoint of clear and well-known principles of SFRY foreign policy.

The whole weight of the tasks in information activity can be shifted not only on to editorial boards and on communists in them. What is, however, necessary is that the basic League of Communist organizations in editorial boards should deal, much more than to date, with ideopolitical questions of implementing editorial policy. It is also necessary, it was stressed at the session, that the communists should involve themselves more in implementing the role of the Socialist Alliance in this sphere, in the resonsible work of publishing councils, which should function as genuine delegate bodies of social influence and in developing other forms of implementing this influence, in implementing the role and tasks of the founders of media and all other subjects in the information system.

In order to achieve a more comprehensive and fully monitoring and more adequate presentation and analysis of the changes which arise in the LCY structure, the LCY Central Committee Presidium adopted the decision on the changes and supplements to the questionnaires and to the adoption of instructions on how to keep records and statistics in the LCY.

NUMBER OF DRUG ADDICTS IN SPLIT HAS TRIPLED

AU131608 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Dec 81 p 5

[Zvonko Tarle article: "Young People and Drug Addiction: To Prevent a Greater Evil"]

[Summary] According to the available official information, every year in Split "some 1,000 young people try narcotics or come in contact with narcotics in some other way." The local medical services believe that in the last 5 years, the number of drug addicts has tripled in the city, and that about 10 percent of secondary schoolchildren "have come in contact or are in contact with narcotics." In his recently published study on the problem of narcotics in Split, Dr Borben Uglesic claims that "in Split there are only 238 confirmed drug addicts, but an alarming number of persons use narcotics periodically or in milder forms." What is a particular cause for concern is the age of drug addicts: None of them is older than 25 years. It is also reported that no drug addict is currently receiving any medical treatment and that the past attempts at treating them have mainly failed.

One of the particular problems faced by the local authorities is how to prevent the sale of narcotics and the growing of marijuana. The organs of internal affairs have discovered the growing of marijuana plants in Kasteli and Hrnovnica, in flower boxes on the balconies of some houses in Split, and in gardens of family houses.

In view of the fact that drug addiction is mainly spread among the young people, the communal organization of the Federation of Socialist Youth is deservedly criticized for its failure to even discuss that problem let alone adopt a view of an action program in this connection. Split is second only to Zagreb in the extent of the use of narcotics.